The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1897. NO. 1

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore.....	11.50	4.55	.....	.....	12.00	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon. ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2.14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	6.05	6.50	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.40	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.54	8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.00	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.05	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.22	9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.42	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.01	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.06	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.22	10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.31	10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport	7.40	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon.....	8.07	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville	8.24	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.	8.28	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.40	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
ila.....	12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30
York	2.43	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33

dditional trains are run as under:—
eave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 1 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive risburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M. eave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 5 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 3 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., port 1.53 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 ., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m. eave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermedistations.
Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passers from Pittsburg only.
nnecting trains leave as follows:
Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 , and 3.15 P. M. week days.
r Milroy 6.20, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. k days.
Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumber- 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedonly 8.00 A. M. Sundays.
Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwens- 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days. r Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., and 7.15 P. M. week days.
r Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.
r further information apply to ticket ts, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, ern Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and hfield Street. Pittsburg.

HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

AST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mixed. No.3	NORTH. Mail. No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail. No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed. No. 8.
a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs , Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.
o. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 3, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring , Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.
o. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville , Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles , Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.
No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 2, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 4, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

HADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap	9 25	5 30
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.
* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

New Possibilities of Electricity.

From the Scientific American.

No one has the temerity in this day and age to say what may or may not be done through the agency of electricity. Some of the foremost phycicists and electricians in this country have made great strides in unfolding the character and capabilities of this subtile force, and have dared to expect to do things not even dreamed of a few years ago. They are now working in full expectation of accomplishing results of great importance. Nothing has been uttered by these men in the nature of a prophecy, but they seem to have had some evidences of the possibility of carrying investigations far beyond the expectations of the most visionary.

The same feeling pervades Europe, and much of the best work in this direction has been done in that portion of the globe. For some time past Mr. W. H. Preece, chief of the electrical department of the British postal system, has been making experiments in telegraphing through the air without wires, and with considerable success; but recently Mr. Preece has yielded the palm to a young Italian inventor, Guglielmo Marconi, whose experiments have demonstrated the superiority of his system of telegraphy without wires. He has carried on these experiments with the sanction and support of the postal department and with the cooperation of Mr. Preece and other engineers. Mr. Marconi, in making use of the Hertzian waves, discovered that impulses set up in his apparatus were able to affect a receiver placed on the further side of a hill. Morse signals could be sent with ease through the larger part of a mile of earth and rock. He found he had discovered a new form of energy that did not exist in the Hertzian waves. The new wave could penetrate everything and could not be refracted or bent aside from a straight path.

No description of Marconi's apparatus has been made public, but it is said to be very compact and capable of being used for military, marine and other purposes. It is believed that this system of telegraphy and signaling has capabilities within it that will astonish the world. Certainly, the limit of knowledge in this direction has not been reached. The question is, What may we expect? Will this form of energy assist in accomplishing the much discussed transference of thought, or telepathy? Will it enable a person at one point on the globe to communicate with another on the opposite side? Can this energy be utilized in communicating with other worlds?

Dr. Jagadis Chunder Bose, a professor of physics in the Presidency College, Calcutta, has done much experimental work of a similar character. He also is now in England. These two men are trying to reach the same goal, but, we judge, independently and by somewhat different paths. We have little else than rumors in regard to these investigations, and wait with great interest the revelation of what is at present known and the developments of the future.

Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for la grippe, we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dread disease. It will effect a permanent cure in less time than any other treatment. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Breathe Properly.

From the Scientific American.

Do you know what an "active chest" is? Probably not, answers a writer in the New York *Tribune;* but your chest ought to be active—that is lifted up—two-thirds of the time you are awake. Stand up and take a long breath, as long as you can; now you lift your chest; keep your chest up while you go on breathing by movement of the abdomen and the muscles at the side of your waist. A very slight movement is all that is necessary for normal breathing; but now you have let your chest fall! You are so tired you can't hold it up! That shows a very bad, unnatural state of things; the normal human being, whenever he is not relaxed, walks with his chest up; and when he talks with vigor or interest, it is with his chest up; and you can't hold yours up three minutes without fatigue—you can't do it, at all, for five! Do you know that the preservation or achievement of a round, slender waist will be your reward if you will strengthen your muscles and learn to keep your chest up? It will certainly, except when you become hopelessly fat, and even then good breathing will do much to preserve some good outlines in your figure. Proper breathing and the habit of keeping the chest up will keep all the internal organs in their proper place and keep them from spreading the waist in any way that is unsightly, and shows not Greek health, but deficient vitality. The first thing is to get so you can hold the chest up. Walk across the floor three times, holding up your chest (just as you do when you try to fasten a tight skirtband), at the same time breathing deeply from the abdomen. After the three times you are exhausted; rest and try it again; tomorrow you can perhaps do it four; don't tire yourself, but keep at it till you have strengthened the muscles that hold your chest up just as you would strengthen the muscles of your arms, with use. Always practice out-of-doors or with your windows up; there are many good breathing exercises and but few can very well be conveyed in print, but the main thing is very simple; breathe with your chest up, and keep on doing so till you do it naturally, all the time that you are not relaxed in rest.

One good exercise that can be taught is to simply stand and take as long a breath as you can, chest well up, and then hold it as long as you can. This exercise used for a few minutes every day is most beneficial, and physicians recommend it for strengthening and expanding the lungs.

Professor Tyndall said that, as a broad general rule, any air out of doors was better than any air indoors. Breathing exercises are most effective outside the house and generally they are not conspicuous even on a city sidewalk.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Diamondale, Mich., we are permitted to take this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons'. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

The Way They Do it Out West.

In a school district near Salix, Ia., a dispute recently arose over the election of a school director. It was thought that the only way to settle the matter would be in the courts, and the people did not relish the idea, feeling that there would be a long contest, during which their children would be deprived of the invaluable services of a school director. A plan of settlement was therefore agreed upon by the contending parties. A schoolhouse was converted into a prize ring, the residents of the "deestrict" crowded into it, and the opposing candidates for the directorship fought a pitched battle, the victor getting the spoils. The affair was arranged without any thought as to the money that could have been made out of it, and, in fact, in no way could it be said to resemble that other affair in Nevada. The winner is now in the hospital, but as soon as he recovers he will assume his duties, and there is not much likelihood that the legality of any of his acts will be called in question. Of his value as an educator there may of course, be a difference of opinion, but the probability is that with his example before them, the children near Salix will consider it their duty to train for the position of school director.

Two young men living in the same township in Kentucky were in love with the same girl. It does not appear that she had great admiration for either of them, but that, of course, is an incidental. They agreed to fight for her, not with fists, and with her looking on, as did some of her sex at Carson, but with pistols and at a distance of twenty paces. The duel took place and one of the combatants was killed. And now comes the strange part of the story. According to all tradition in Kentucky the victor would have won fame for his chivalry, would have married the girl, settled down in the neighborhood and probably been returned to Congress. On the contrary, however, public feeling ran so high against him that he escaped to the mountains. The relatives of the unsuccessful aspirant for the fair lady's hand have offered a reward of $500 for the capture of the fugitive and a whole posse is after him armed with shotguns and aided and abetted in the search by bloodhounds.

Potatoes in Five Styles.

Representative Goodel, of Waynes county, Mich., was in Chicago recently and encountered a bill of fare printed in French.

Being unfamiliar with the language, he ordered five articles on the bill, which had an aggregate value of 80 cents. When the order was delivered, he found he had potatoes cooked in five different styles and nothing else.

Now he has introduced a bill in the legislature providing that bills of fare of public dining rooms must be printed only in the English language.

Electric Bitters

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at B.O'Connor & Sons.'

Cassius M. Clay.

From the New York Times.

Everybody remembers what a lot of excitement there was in 1894 when General Cassius M. Clay, then 84 years of age, married a girl of 14 and took her to his farm near Whitehall, Ky. It is said that the life of the strangely associated pair has been an apparently happy one, though the old soldier's attempts to remedy his bride's complete lack of education and feminine accomplishments have resulted in lamentable failure. She is still the ignorant rustic that she was before her marriage, but seems contented with her lot, is extremely kind to her aged husband and tries to anticipate his wishes in all matters except those which relate to reading, piano playing and embroidery.

Renewed attention has been called to the case, owing to the fact that General Clay has at last applied, through his friend, Senator Lindsay, for a pension, and a bill granting him $100 a month as a veteran of the Mexican war is now before congress. General Clay has hitherto refused to apply for government aid and says he has done so now only in the interests of the wife who must soon be a widow. The incidents of the old man's life have been varied and often exciting. He was a vehement abolitionist, fought a duel with Robert Wickliffe, killed Cy Turner with a bowie knife and slashed Will Brown with the same weapon. He served through the Mexican war with distinction and acted as President Lincoln's minister to Russia during the rebellion. His first wife secured a divorce from him soon after his return from St. Petersburg.

By a Bachelor.

It is a good deal pleasanter to eat a ripe cucumber than to kiss a baby.

A girl never begins to be attractive till she gets over trying to be fascinating.

A man would know everything about a woman if he only knew when there was nothing else to know.

Having the toothache and a cold in the head at the same time must be almost as bad as falling in love.

After his baby has once cried to come to him, a man will believe any yarn his wife tells about what it has done.

When a man knows that a girl will accept him the first he proposes to her, it takes half the pleasure out of it.

When a woman is sorry about a thing she wishes she hadn't done it; when a man is sorry, he wishes he hadn't been found out.

There probably never was a spiritual poet who didn't have times when he wanted a beefsteak smothered in onions and a big piece of cheese.

A woman's first instinct, when the house has been broken into by burglars, is to try to convince her husband that the robbers took some of her canned fruit.

The man who hasn't thought what he will say when he gets engaged is about as rare as the girl who hasn't thought what she will say if he says it.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

Crease and Increase.

An elephant wears more creases to his trousers than any other animal. They seem to be sort of a kilt pleat with a bias slope. He is not very fashionable, but is up to date in taking care of himself. Some sudden, violent pains crease, twist or contract the muscles or tendons, and this is the nature of a bad sprain. If neglected, the creases increase, and so does the pain, until sometimes it is very difficult to straighten them out, but by the prompt use of St. Jacobs Oil, the friction or rubbing in its application and the curative qualities of the oil will smooth out the worst twist or crease and get the muscle in natural shape, where it will remain, restored, strengthened, cured. Promptness in using it insures prompt cure, and when the sprain is cured, it is cured for good.

There is said to have been very much less snow in Maine at the beginning of March than ever before at that season in forty-five years.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

Horses have been offered at Oxford, Me., lately in open market at "$5 and take your pick."

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. TOWNSEND, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, 1894.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret. candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

St. Vitus' Dance. One bottle Dr. Fenner's Specific cures. Circular, Fredonia, N. Y.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

Almost Blind

Was my little girl, owing to scrofula trouble. She was treated by physicians and sent to a hospital without being cured. We resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a week we could see a change. We continued giving her this medicine, and to-day her eyes are perfectly well; there is not a blemish on her skin, and she is the picture of health." B. C. ALLEN, 221 West 61st Street, New York, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. Price $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

Radway's Pills

Always Reliable Purely Vegetable

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION and all Disorders of the Liver.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Price 25c. a Box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail.

RADWAY & CO., Elm Street, New York.

FUN MAKING

and health making are included in the making of HIRES Rootbeer. The preparation of this great temperance drink is an event of importance in a million well regulated homes.

HIRES Rootbeer

is full of good health. Invigorating, appetizing, satisfying. Put some up to-day and have it ready to put down whenever you're thirsty.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

GEORGE THREATENS WAR

The King of Greece Assumes a Belligerent Attitude.

DENOUNCES THE GREAT POWERS.

If the Allied Nations of Europe Blockade Volo, His Naval Base of Supplies, It Will Be Useless to Try to Restrain His Men---"I Will Order My Troops Forward," He Says---All Athens Excited.

ATHENS, Greece (By Cable).—King George in an interview at the palace with James Creelman, the well-known American correspondent uttered a kingly threat which brings the Great Powers face to face with a war that, in the belief of many, will smash the Turkish Empire and turn central Europe into a battlefield.

A CITIZEN OF CRETE.

"The Great Powers should take warning before it is too late," said the King. "The Greek nation cannot endure this state of affairs much longer, and the situation will become uncontrollable. The world has never before witnessed such a spectacle as six powerful nations, acting in the name of Christian civilization, surrounding an island with their warships and starving a noble Christian people, whose only offence is that they have fought for their liberties. While doing this the nations are feeding and upholding their savage Turkish oppressors.

"It seems almost incredible that the egoism of the Powers could lead them to outrage every principle of humanity, ignore and trample down the public sentiment of Europe and inflict slow death upon the brave Cretans. I cannot understand it."

The lines in the King's face grew hard and his big brown eyes flashed, the veins stood out with painful distinctness in his temples.

"It is hard to restrain the natural impulse of the Greek army to vindicate the honor of their flag and advance on the Turkish forces which threaten our northern frontier," he said. "We did not send our torpedo boats and troops to Crete until the Turks threatened to send more troops to subdue the Christians in the island, and we did not send our army to the frontiers of Epirus and Macedonia until a large Turkish force threatened us there.

"Now it is said that the Powers are threatening to blockade Volo, the naval base of our forces in Thessaly. It would be an infamous thing to blockade Volo while the Turkish army menaces our territory.

"If it is done it will be useless to attempt to hold our troops back any longer, and I will order them to go forward. My mind is made up.

"There is not another people like the Greeks in the world. See how the Greeks are coming here across seas and continents, from the most distant ends of the earth, to fight for the cause of liberty and civilization.

"Those men who are marching past the palace at this moment are Greeks from remote parts of the Caucasus. There are more than 700 of them, their Greek ancestors having lived in the Caucasus for a century.

"Greeks are coming from every country, and all this shows what an unconquerable spirit moves the Greek race at this moment. Their national sentiment is magnificent. They are prepared to make any sacrifice, and no loss can be too great for them.

"They will fight barefooted; they will fight even without hope, and, if this conflict begins, the Greeks will not cease till they have achieved victory or the last fighting man has fallen."

POPULACE WILD FOR WAR.

Stirring Scenes on the Departure of the Crown Prince for the Frontier.

ATHENS, Greece (By Cable).—When it became known that the Crown Prince Constantin would leave the city in the evening for the Greek camp at Larissa, to take command of the Greek army in the field, a large crowd gathered in front of Constitution Square, adjoining the palace. The square and streets adjacent were filled with an excited throng, cheering, singing patriotic songs and firing revolvers. The populace shouted "For union and war," and cheered continually for the Crown Prince and the army.

The demonstration of the crowd increased during the service in the palace chapel and thousands gathered in front of the palace to witness the departure of Constantin. An immense throng, including many thousands of Cretans, assembled on the quays at Piræus, brilliantly illuminated by lime lights from houses in the vicinity, to witness the embarkation. The wildest enthusiasm was displayed, with shouting, cheering and the incessant discharge of firearms.

Italians Fire on Christians.

CANEA, Crete (By Cable).—During the attack on Fort Izziden, near Apokevona, the Italian warships in Suda Bay fired on the Christians and in aid of the Turkish garrison.

GRAINS HELD BY FARMERS.

An Estimate by the Department of Agriculture.

The crop report of the Department of Agriculture, based on returns from three independent sets of regular correspondents added to several thousand from mills and elevators, all carefully combined, relates principally to the distribution of principal grains, the stocks remaining on farms, and the proportion of merchantable and unmerchantable.

All grains in the hands of farmers, including amounts remaining over from previous years, are included in the estimates given. The corn on hand is estimated as aggregating 1,164,000,000 bushels, or fifty-one per cent. cent of the last crop, against 1,072,000,000 in March, 1896. Both the proportion and the quantity in original hands at this date are unprecedented, although closely approached last year and in March, 1890. Correspondents report large stocks in cribs, particularly in the prairie States, awaiting better prices. The aggregate sold from farms to go beyond county lines is 623,000,000 bushels, or 27.3 per cent. of the crop. The proportion merchantable is 1,936,000,000, or 84.8 per cent.

The wheat reserves in farmers' hands amount to 20.6 per cent. of the crop, or 88,000,000 bushels, against 123,000,000 bushels last March. Of this amount three per cent. is reported as coming over from previous crops. The proportion of wheat sold outside the county is 51.7 per cent.

Of oats, there are 313,000,000 bushels, or 44.2 per cent. of the 1896 crop yet in farmers' hands. The proportion shipped beyond county lines was twenty-seven per cent.

IN HONOR OF WILLIAM I.

A Grand Historic Procession Marches Through Berlin.

A grand procession marched through the streets of Berlin in honor of the centenary of William I., the first Emperor of Germany. The streets were filled at an early hour with people anxious to witness the great historic pageant, which was the principal outdoor feature of the celebration.

The procession began forming in the Thiergarten at 9 o'clock, and started at 10.30 a. m. on its march. The route taken was through the Unter den Linden and out of the Brandenburg Gate to the Kaiser Wilhelm I. monument, which was unveiled Monday, where the Emperor, with the Empress, Empress Frederick, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the King of Saxony, the King of Wurtemburg, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Grand Duke of Hesse and other exalted personages awaited its arrival.

As the procession filed past the royal party the vast crowds which had assembled to witness the review kept up an incessant round of cheers.

It is estimated that upward of 20,000 persons marched in the procession, which was of the most gorgeous description. Many of the historic costumes worn by the paraders were of costly material and ornamentation, and of artistic designs.

THE TRANSVAAL'S NEW TREATY.

South African Republic and Orange Free State to Support Each Other.

A dispatch from Pretoria says that drafts of treaties between the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, which have been concluded at Bloomfontein, the Orange Free State capital, are published in the Pretoria papers.

The treaties, which must be ratified by the Volksraands of both republics, give the burghers of each State the franchise in either republic, and bind each republic to support the other in the event of an attack.

Grant Day a Legal Holiday.

Governor Black, of New York, signed the bill making April 27, the date of the dedication of the Grant memorial, a half-holiday in New York, Kings and Westchester counties. Secretary of War Alger writes that he has issued orders for 4100 officers and men to attend the dedication exercises and to march in the parade. General Butterfield said that fourteen Governors had promised to be present. The entire National Guard of Pennsylvania, 8000 men, will be in line. Half the National Guard of New Jersey, and organizations from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia will participate.

Disease Germs in Crude Rubber.

Germs of disease in crude rubber are blamed for the illness of forty-seven employes of the Lambertville (N. J.) Rubber Manufacturing Company. So far three deaths have resulted. For want of a better name the doctors are calling the disease typhoid fever, although the symptoms are different. Impure drinking water was blamed for the epidemic at first, but an analysis showed the water to be pure.

Three Men Lynched.

Three colored men, James Gilmore, James Miley, and Otis Miller, were taken from the Sheriff at Tallahassee, Fla., by fifty armed men, strung up to trees, and their bodies riddled with bullets. They were accused of the murder of James Barefield, Postmaster at Blue Springs, and his assistant, John R. Turner, on March 3. The killing was the result of an attempt at robbery.

Relief Furnished in India.

The special representative of the Associated Press has just completed an exhaustive tour of the famine-stricken Northwest of India. In an area of 400 by 200 miles 1,750,000 persons are being relieved. Owing to the Government's timely grasp of the situation the correspondent did not discover a single instance of death from starvation during the whole tour.

Dutch Republics United.

It is stated on what is regarded as good authority that as a result of the visit of President Krueger, of the Transvaal, to President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, a federal union of the both Republics has been decided upon. Such a union is regarded by the British with much concern, as it would seriously complicate the situation.

Elephant Strangled to Death.

The unruly elephant Tip, belonging to the Barnum and Bailey show, was strangled to death at the winter quarters of the circus at Bridgeport, Conn. Death came in about ninety seconds. Efforts to poison Tip by concealing capsules containing large quantities of cyanide of potassium in his food were futile.

Greater New York Charter.

The New York Assembly at ... the Greater New York ch... 118 to 28.

GREATER NEW YORK NOW

The Senate at Albany Passes the Charter Bill.

FACTS ABOUT THE GREAT CITY.

Thirty-nine Senators Vote for the Bill in the Final Struggle Over Passage---Nine Votes Cast Against It---The Metropolis of the Western Hemisphere Ranks Next to London in Size and Population.

ALBANY, N. Y. (Special).—Greater New York is an accomplished fact, so far as the Legislature can make it so, the Senate by a vote of 39 to 9 having passed the charter. Within five minutes thereafter it had upon it the signature of the Lieutenant-Governor and of Speaker O'Grady. Then it was sent to the Mayors of New York, Brooklyn and Long Island City for their approval. On its return it will go to the Executive chamber, where the flat of Governor Black will consolidate into one city a territory that in wealth and population exceeds that possessed by the original thirteen States of the Union, a municipality that within a half-score of years will be the greatest the world ever saw.

FEATURES OF GREATER NEW YORK.

Second City in the World in Population, With an Area of 360 Square Miles.

A comparison of the ten greatest cities of the world is here given, showing Greater New York in the place next to London:

London	5,633,332
Greater New York	3,000,000
Paris	2,447,957
Canton (estimated)	1,600,000
Berlin	1,579,244
Chicago	1,550,000
Tokio	1,389,684
Vienna	1,364,548
Philadelphia	1,142,563
St. Petersburg	1,035,439

Greater New York will have an area of about 360 square miles, making it next in size to London. Its greatest length will be nearly thirty-five miles—from the southern end of Staten Island to the northern limits at Yonkers. Its greatest width is sixteen miles.

The street mileage of Greater New York is estimated at about 3000. One-third of the streets are paved.

The population increases 400 daily.

The assessed value of the real estate in New York, Kings and Richmond counties and that part of Queens County included in the greater city is $2,264,142,938. The value of the personal property within the territory is $397,076,668. The total equalized value of the realty and personal property is $2,169,795,157. The indebtedness of the combined cities and town is about $170,000,000.

Greater New York will have a capacity for 550 miles of wharfage, and in this regard will be unexcelled by any other city in the world.

The incorporated city will contain 130,000 dwelling houses, 37,000 business houses, 160 banks, 6500 acres of parks, 1800 miles of gas mains, 1100 churches, 1125 hotels, 5800 policemen, and 350 public schools.

There will be five boroughs in the Greater New York, known as the Borough of Manhattan, the Borough of Kings, the Borough of Queens, the Borough of Richmond and the Borough of the Bronx.

The territory will be divided into ten Council districts, and the Council will consist of thirty-six members, thus divided:—Manhattan, 16; Kings, 12; Queens, 2; Richmond, 1; Bronx, 4.

There will be twenty-two Aldermanic districts, and the Board of Aldermen will consist of 104 members, thus divided:—Manhattan, 55; Kings, 35; Queens, 3; Richmond, 3; Bronx, 8.

JOSEPH W. BAILEY.

New Leader of the Democratic Party in the House.

Hon. Joseph W. Bailey, of Gainesville, Texas, although a comparatively new man in the House of Representatives at Washington, has won the confidence of his associates to such an extent that they honored him with the complimentary Democratic caucus

HON. JOSEPH W. BAILEY.

nomination for Speaker of the Fifty-fifth Congress. This nomination is equivalent to a selection as party leader of the Democrats on the floor, and entitles him, by precedent, to a place on the Committee on Rules.

AN UNDERGROUND RIVER.

Notoriety for the Little Town of Moscow in Indiana.

The town of Moscow, Ind., a few miles southwest of Rushville, has attained considerable notoriety through a queer freak of nature.

In William Barlow's rear yard an opening has been discovered leading to a subterranean river of unknown depth. The underground stream is forty-five feet below the surface and flows with great rapidity. Mr. Barlow sounded the stream, but the fierce... the waters nearly dragged the sound... from his hands. The earth is ...ly giving away at the surface open... the river threatens to swallow the ...w lot, house and all.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

The House passed the two remaining "left over" appropriation bills—the Agricultural and the Indian

Yale University's faculty sent a protest to Congress against the proposal to tax books imported by educational institutions.

Postmaster-General Gary announced that Senators and Congressmen will, heretofore, control the appointment of postmasters.

Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, aroused Republican enthusiasm in the House by his speech on the Tariff bill. Mr. McLaurin (Dem., S. C.) argued in the House for a protective tariff on cotton.

Criticism of the Civil Service law and the methods of administering it was made by a number of Senators. A committee was asked to report as to whether the law should be continued and in its present form.

Unexpected opposition to the peace treaty leads its friends to fear the result in the Senate. Senator Foraker is understood to be opposed to the compact, and Senator Hanna, it is said, is giving it only a lukewarm support.

Mr. Evans, (Rep., Ky.,) member of the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced in the House a joint resolution requesting the President to give notice of the desire of the United States to terminate the commercial reciprocity convention with Hawaii.

The Republican members of the Senate Committee on Finance have engaged quarters at the Arlington Hotel in which to hold their meetings for the consideration of the Tariff bill. They have taken these quarters in preference to occupying the Finance Committee rooms.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of General Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, to be Minister to Mexico; William M. Osborne, of Massachusetts, to be Consul-General at London; John K. Gowdy, of Indiana, to be Consul-General at Paris, and Joseph H. Brigham, of Ohio, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Representative Maxwell, of Nebraska, has introduced a bill to encourage the erection of mills for the manufacture of sugar and syrup from beets. The bill sets forth that the production of beet sugar is hindered by the great cost of erecting mills, and provides that on every ton of sugar made from beets there shall be paid a bounty for a period of nine years, the amount for three years to be seventy-five cents a ton, for the second three years fifty cents and for the last three twenty-five cents.

THE WHITE HOUSE PET.

It Will Be Marjorie McKinley Morse, the President's Grandniece.

A Washington dispatch says that the Baby McKee of the McKinley administration will be Marjorie McKinley Morse, the grandniece of the President. This charming miss is a special favorite of Mrs. McKinley, and in order to be persona grata at the Executive mansion it will be necessary for every one to conciliate the little lady. Little Miss Morse

MARJORIE M'KINLEY MORSE.
(The coming pet of the White House.)

is not the only intimate child friend of M... McKinley. That lady is very fond of the l... tle ones, and surrounds herself often w... little babbling guests who own and cont... the McKinley household while under its ro... This will no less be true of the White Hou... and the children in Washington may lo... forward to gorgeous times during the ne... four years. As child mistress of the Wh... House Miss Morse will certainly entertain ... a stupendous scale, if Mrs. McKinley h... anything to say about it, and she undoubte... ly will.

"AUNT HANNAH" CHARD DEAD.

She Was Nearly 108 Years Old, and H... Descendants Number 150.

"Aunt Hannah" Chard, the oldest wom... in New Jersey, died a few days ago, at ... home of her son, Joel, in Ferrel, Glouces... County. Had she lived until April 20 ... would have been 108 years old. She ne... fully recovered from an attack of grip, wh... she had this winter, but she had hoped ... live to celebrate her 108th anniversary.

"Aunt Hannah," as she was familia... called in the vicinity of her home, was bo... in New York. Her father was Peter Wilde... berger, a man-o'-warsman. He died wh... Hannah was an infant. Her mother so... married again, and her stepfather treat... her cruelly, and Hannah ran away fr... home, with only her dog for a protector. S... sold flowers in the streets of Philadelphi... and she always referred with pride to th... fact that she had Washington and Lafayett... among her customers.

She was soon after "bound out" to a farm... er, whose place was on the site of Brandy... wine. The family with whom she live... soon after moved into New Jersey, and set... tled near the site of her late home, whic... was then in the midst of a wilderness. A... the age of twenty-two she married William... Chard. Twelve children were born t... them, two of whom survive her. ... They are Joel, seventy-one years old, ... with whom she lived, and William, who ... is sixty-six. Her husband died fourteen ... years ago, when he was ninety-one years old. ... "Aunt Hannah" celebrated her 107th birth... day last year, when nearly one hundred and ... fifty descendants representing five generations, gathered at her son's home. Aunt ... Hannah's mind was sound until the last, and ... her step was firm and elastic until her last ... illness.

123 Heads on Morocco's Walls.

Insurgent tribesmen in Soos, the southernmost province of Morocco, ambushed and cut to pieces the expedition sent there by the Sultan of Morocco to quell a rebellion. A force defeated the rebels and sent eighty heads to the Sultan as a proof of victory. These, with forty-three others, are now exposed at the gates of Morocco City.

Children's Column

TWO LITTLE KITTENS.

Two little kittens went out one day,
To hunt for mice the usual way.

Across the street to an old barn shed
These two little kittens quickly sped.

One sat on the inside near a hole
From which the mice came out to stroll.

The other outside lay still near by,
With neither murmur nor faintest cry.

A mouse's head popped up in sight,
And the inside kitten showed delight.

The mouse came out and ran o'er the floor—
The kitten followed it through the door

And to the place where the other lay,
Which joined the race without delay.

The mouse ran on 'most scared to death,
And entered a hole all out of breath.

Two little kittens went home that day
From hunting mice the usual way.

Across the street from the old barn shed,
These two little kittens sadly tread.

CAT AND PUP.

A Los Angeles correspondent sends to the Philadelphia Times a pretty story, partly pathetic, partly amusing, about a Maltese cat belonging to a maiden lady of that city. The cat's name is Angela, and one of its oddest characteristics is that it is a confirmed tea-drinker. Angela led a quiet and happy existence till one day she brought to her mistress a litter of three kittens. Angela's delight in her little ones knew no bounds, and she ran about the place like a thing possessed, carrying one or the other of them in her mouth. One day, in a spirit of undue pride, she took them out on the pavement in front of the house, depositing them, one at a time, in a bright sun-spot amid the shade of overarching pepper-trees.

Suddenly, without a sound of warning, a big dog from over the way swooped down upon the happy family tearing the kittens to pieces one by one before the poor, scared mother had time to interpose in their behalf. It was an awful tragedy, and poor Angela's grief was almost human.

For days she refused to be comforted. She would not eat, and her teacup remained untouched. Miss Hastings despaired of her life, and strove in every way to assuage her grief, but in vain.

Finally, when things seemed to have reached the lowest possible ebb, poor Angela disappeared and the most earnest effort to discover her whereabouts proved fruitless. Two whole days had passed, when late in the evening Miss Hastings was delighted beyond measure to see poor Angela coming up the steps, bringing what seemed to be a young kitten in her mouth. But upon going down to meet her Miss Hastings discovered that instead of a kitten Angela's burden was a tiny young prairie-dog.

The poor thing, bereft of her own offspring, yet with a heart overflowing with mother love, had doubtless wandered away in her grief to the outskirts of the city, where she had found, perhaps, a motherless little prairie-dog ready for her adoption. At all events, she did adopt it, and now seems as happy and proud in lavishing her love upon it as if it were her very own.

Miss Hastings says that Angela's first act upon getting home was to wash the little prairie-pup's face, and begin at once to initiate it into the mysteries of tea-drinking; and though only a few days have elapsed, the dog is almost as expert at sipping the cup that cheers as Angela herself.

HOW SANDY WENT TO THE CIRCUS.

Sandy was not a very bad boy, but he was sulky that afternoon, and all because his mother was not willing that he should go to the circus until Saturday, when school should be over. So he wandered off to the barn to brood over his fancied wrongs, and threw himself on a heap of hay.

"I shan't study my lessons, anyhow," he said, with a pout. "Jiminy, how the rain pours! It makes me sleepy. I only wish that every drop was a gold dollar, and then I guess I'd have all the money I want. I'd go to the circus, and then I'd have a bicycle and follow them all over the country; and perhaps I'd learn to ride bareback, or—or—hello! what's that! A gold dollar, as true as I live! And there's another—and another! Why, it's really and truly raining gold! I must fill my pockets before it stops."

He sprang up and went to work eagerly to gather up the dollars; but just as he stooped to seize one it melted and disappeared in the ground. One after another vanished, until Sandy was in despair.

"Oh, it is too bad!" he cried. "Here's enough money to buy the whole world, all melting before my eyes. I must have some of it!" And he held out both hands, which were very soon filled.

"Now I must be off quick, or the circus will be over." So he ran and ran till his breath was nearly gone, and then he came in sight of a great tent.

Just then a hoarse voice exclaimed:

"There's a boy outside—let him in!" The tent parted suddenly, and there he stood in the midst of all the animals.

"Show your ticket!" cried the giraffe, who was in front.

"I haven't any!" stammered Sandy; "but I'll buy one."

"Ha, ha, ha!" came a coarse laugh at his side.

"Oh, what's that?" cried Sandy.

"Only the hyena," said the giraffe.

"He'll eat me up!" cried Sandy, in terror.

"No, he won't," replied the giraffe, "if you only say something funny to make him laugh."

Sandy caught sight of the hyena's gleaming white teeth, and in sheer desperation he cried out:

The jib-boom went on a jamboree.
And danced a jig with the whiffle-tree.

There was a general loud laugh at this, and the hyena's was loudest of ll. "Well, I have heard worse than that, but very seldom; so I won't eat you," said he.

Just then a bell began to ring loudly, and the clown turned over with a spring, while a buzz of excitement filled the air.

"Move on, move on!" shouted the clown; "we've got to be in Patagonia at 6 o'clock for the next performance."

"May I go too?" asked Sandy.

"Yes, if you can keep up with us," said the clown.

"All right," cried Sandy. "I'll hurry and get a bicycle." So off he started for the town, and ran for a long while, and at last came to the store just as the man was putting up the shutters. "Wait a moment!" cried Sandy, all out of breath. "I want a bicycle!'

"Very sorry," said the man, "but it's too late."

"But I have a pocketful of money to buy one."

"So have I," replied the man, "and barrels full too. We had a shower just now, and it rained enough gold dollars to last the rest of my life." Every one, it seemed, had all the money he needed. So he turned, sad and disappointed, to go back to the circus, when he heard a faint voice in the distance calling: "Sandy! Sandy!" It was Peter, the gardener, saying:

"You've been asleep. Your supper has been waiting for you for the last fifteen minutes; didn't you hear the bell?"

"Yes, I think I did, in my dream," replied Sandy, and he hurried to the house.—New York Journal.

He Got an Answer.

Hearing a faint rustle in the darkened hallway below, the elder sister, supposing the young man had gone, leaned over the balustrade and called out: "Well, Bessie, have you landed him?"

There was a deep, sepulchral silence for some moments; it was broken by the hesitating, constrained voice of the young man: "She has."

Value of Corn for Fuel.

The press bulletin of the University of Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station says: The present abundance of corn and its low price have occasioned much speculation as to its fuel value. There is such a diversity of opinion and so little actual knowledge regarding the profitableness of buying corn instead of coal, that it seemed desirable to conduct a comparative test that would show the relative heating power of the two materials. Whether it would pay to raise corn for a fuel is a question not contemplated in this investigation, but the interests of the large number of people living in the region of cheap corn call for the determination of its most profitable use after it is upon the market.

To make the test, a good grade of yellow Dent corn, on the ear, of this year's crop, and not thoroughly dry, was burned under the boiler used to supply power for the department of practical mechanics, and the amount of water evaporated by the burning of a known quantity of corn was noted. The test lasted nine and one-half hours, and 5,232 pounds of corn and cob were consumed. The next day the same boiler was heated with screened Rock Springs nut coal for five hours, burning 1888 pounds of coal, and the amount of water evaporated was recorded.

The data thus obtained show that one pound of coal evaporated 1.9 times as much water as one pound of corn. In other words, 1.9 times as much heat was liberated in burning one pound of coal as in burning one pound of corn. Several calorimeter tests were made, which agreed very closely with these results.

The coal used cost at Lincoln $6.65 per ton. With coal selling at this price, and worth 1.9 times as much for fuel as an equal weight of corn, the fuel value of the latter would be $3.50 per ton, or 12.25c. per bushel. The following table shows how much coal is worth per ton when its heating power is the same as that used in the experiment, and when corn is selling at a certain price per bushel:

Corn per bushel.	Coal. per ton.
9 cents	$4 87
10 cents	5 41
11 cents	5 95
12 cents	6 49
13 cents	7 11
14 cents	7 57
15 cents	8 11

It will thus be seen that if this quality of coal were selling at less than $6.50 and corn were bringing 12c., it would pay to burn corn, while coal must sell as low as $5.41 per ton to be as cheap as fuel at 10c. per bushel.

He Guessed the Sex.

The other day, writes a correspondent, I was told a story about the new Archbishop of Canterbury which I have not seen in print. As my informant was a clergyman, it must, of course, be true. A certain youthful curate was taken to task by his lordship for reading the lessons or the service in an inaudible tone. Whereupon the young man replied: "I am surprise that you should find fault with my reading, as a friend of mine in the congregation told me that I was beautifully heard." "Did she?" snapped the bishop, and the fair young curate collapsed. His lordship had once been a young clergyman himself, and knew a thing or two about the "friend."—St. James's Gazette.

There is a Boston church where the contribution box has a small bell concealed in it, which rings only when a deposit is made. The collection is taken during the sermon, and the stingy churchgoers are thus easily detected.

According to recent returns there were 917,201 births and 527,929 deaths registered in England and Wales during 1896. The natural increase of the population during the year being thus 389,272.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
For the Whiskers, Mustache, and Eyebrows.
In one preparation. Easy to apply at home. Colors brown or black. The Gentlemen's favorite, because satisfactory.
R. P. HALL & Co., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. NYNU—13.

$1.00 A YEAR registers your keys and gives you a $500 accident insurance policy. Big inducements to agents. U. S. REGISTRY CO., 156 5th Ave., New York.

AGENTS wanted. Hepburn & Co., Plainfield, N. J.

20 ACRES RICH, LEVEL FARM LAND free from rocks and swamps, and especially adapted for truck, cotton and tobacco raising, for $300 payable $10 down and $1 or more weekly. Convenient to great eastern markets, in thickly settled section of Virginia. Genial climate all year. Splendid water. Schools, churches, stores, mills and desirable neighbors. Deed free and title guaranteed. No malaria, mosquitoes, blizzards or floods. Taxes and freight rates low. For further information write to D. L. RISLEY, 211 S. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"IT WILL NOT RUB OFF"
ALABASTINE
DURABLE AND BEAUTIFUL WALL COATING.

Stop! Women,

And Consider the All-Important Fact,

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician—male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man—besides, a man does not understand—simply because he is a man.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman, whose knowledge from actual experience is greater than any local physician in the world. The following invitation is freely offered; accept it in the same spirit:

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken.

Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

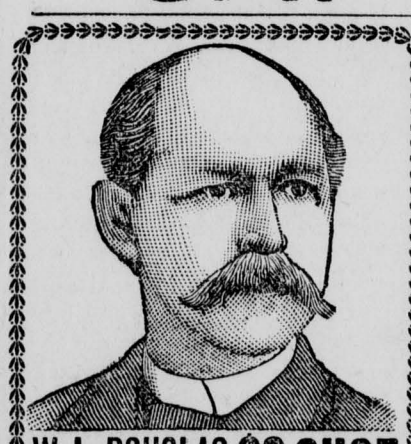
Baker's Chocolate

MADE BY
Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.,
Established in 1780, at Dorchester, Mass.
Has the well-known Yellow Label on the front of every package, and the trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.
NONE OTHER GENUINE.
Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.

H. W. JOHNS' ASBESTOS LIQUID PAINTS
THE STANDARD PAINT FOR STRUCTURAL PURPOSES.
Pamphlet, "Suggestions for Exterior Decoration," Sample Card and Descriptive Price List free by mail.
Asbestos Roofing, Building Felt, Steam Packing, Boiler Coverings, Fire-Proof Paints, Etc.
Asbestos Non-Conducting and Electrical Insulating Materials.
H. W. JOHNS MANUFACTURING CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.
CHICAGO: 240 & 242 Randolph St. PHILADELPHIA: 170 & 172 North 4th St. BOSTON: 77 & 79 Pearl St.

"Brevity is the Soul of Wit." Good Wife, You Need
SAPOLIO



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE
BEST IN THE WORLD.
For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at $3.00.
It is made in all the LATEST SHAPES and STYLES and of every variety of leather.
One dealer in a town given exclusive sale and advertised in local paper on receipt of reasonable order. Write for catalogue to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

CUTLER'S MEDICATED AIR INHALER
Has no equal for the cure of Catarrh and Lung Diseases. By mail $1.00.
W. H. SMITH & CO., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

Don't Push
THEY RUN EASY
Columbia Bicycles
Unequalled, Unapproached.
STANDARD OF THE WORLD.
$100 to all alike.
POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.
Catalogue free from dealers or by mail for one 2-cent stamp.

SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH KRAUSERS LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. E. KRAUSER & BRO. MILTON, PA.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

Miss Anna Nensteel will attend school at Cassville.

Our roads have improved greatly in the last two days.

Miss Martha Nensteel is in Huntingdon and is employed in dressmaking.

The recent freezing at night and thawing in daytime is telling on the grain.

Mrs. W. T. Boring and clerk visited the old homestead Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Julia and Emma Chilcott are visiting friends at Three Springs and Shirleysburg.

Miss Edna Swope is off to Millersville again. This makes Edna's third term at that famous institution.

Harry Greenland has been afflicted with quinsy for several days. He was much better Sunday evening.

The entertainment at Sheridan next Monday night promises to be interesting and we predict a good crowd.

Mrs. Harry Householder, of Marklesburg, came home to help her parents move to their new home in the suburbs of Calvin. We are sorry to lose them from the Pine Grove appointment.

We are informed that W. B. Smith will occupy the "Beehive" grocery, in Huntingdon, after the first of April. Mrs. John A. Steel and boy will occupy the premises vacated by Mr. Smith.

The many friends of Rev. McKenty are glad to learn from the list of appointments that his enemies failed to triumph over him, and that he has been assigned to a nice charge. We predict for him a bright future as he is an earnest young man and this draws the people to him.

E. S. Chilcott had one of the best flocks of sheep in the valley—seventeen in number. On last Friday night dogs made a raid on them and injured every one of them more or less. The people are becoming aroused on the dog question and summary punishment is threatened unless the guilty ones are soon killed. We predict there will be fewer dogs in the valley in the near future than there are at present. So may it be.

MOUNT UNION.

Lloyd Ewing, of McVeytown, visited friends in town on Thursday.

W. W. Winskey and family removed to Altoona on Thursday last.

House cleaning, white washing and garden making are in order.

Rev. M. L. Ganoe, of Altoona, lectured in the M. E. church on Friday evening.

Dr. G. C. Borst, who has been on the sick list for several weeks past, is improving slowly.

John Latherow, of Shirleysburg, a former resident of this place, was in town last week.

L. S. Norris, who has been confined to his home for some time past with pneumonia, is able to be about again.

A regular western blizzard with high winds and freezing temperature was some of the weather experienced last week.

Rev. Wm. Brill returned on Thursday from Clearfield, Pa., where he took part in the deliberations of the Central Pennsylvania conference.

John McManigle, of Water street, this place, buried an infant son, aged three months, on Tuesday, Rev. D. H. Campbell officiating at the services.

Miss Lou R. Gayton, of this place, and Miss Jessie Postlethwaite, on Monday departed for Norfolk, Virginia, where they will visit for a few weeks. The ITEM hopes they may have a delightful trip.

The operatic "Cinderella" in four acts was rendered to a large and appreciative audience in the Odd Fellows' hall on Thursday evening last by a number of the young people of the Presbyterian congregation for the benefit of their church.

THREE SPRINGS.

John Cohick, Adams express agent at this place, has been nursing a sprained back the past week.

D. F. Shope, of Saltillo, made a business trip to this place last Saturday.

D. B. Heck, of this place, made a business trip to Woodvale last Saturday.

J. B. Cutshall, of Springfield township, made a business trip to this place the past week.

A. S. Stevens and wife, of Fulton county, visited Mrs. C. G. Covert the past week.

W. W. and B. B. Gutshall, of Meadow Gap, made a business trip to this place last Saturday.

M. Chilcote, of Ashman street, is confined to his room with an attack of la grippe. At this writing he is convalescing.

Rush Cutshall and wife, of Springfield township, were the guests of his brothers, Alien and P. B. Cutshall, of this place, Saturday and Sunday.

A barn belonging to C. Scott Shore, in Clay township, was entirely destroyed by fire on last Sunday night. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary nature.

James Quarry, of Hare's valley, made a business trip to this place last Saturday. Mr. Quarry closed the deal for the A. S. Stevens property on Hudson street.

Samuel Heeter, of Clay township, has been confined to his room the past week, the result of a large carbuncle located on the back of his neck. He has suffered intensely, but at this writing we are glad to note he is somewhat easier. We wish him a speedy recovery.

LATTA GROVE.

Isaac Dell has made a much-needed improvement to his barn in the shape of a neat wagon shed.

M. F. Lynn will move to George Quarry's farm. We are sorry to lose him, as he is a good citizen and a kind neighbor.

The surviving members of Scott's Artillery of this place are of the opinion that the re-union should be held here this fall.

The Garfield school closed recently, having finished the term. Milton Wright the teacher, proved himself a successful instructor.

Jacob Shuman, the stage driver, is of the opinion that business is improving. He is obliged to make extra trips to keep pace with the trade.

Telephone News.

The Saltillo Telephone Co. is making good progress on their line. A meeting of the stockholders was held on last Saturday and by-laws adopted. We had the privilege of seeing these by-laws and we must say that they, in every respect, are good and framed for the benefit of all, and not for a few. The meeting of stockholders was well attended and we are told that everything went off without a hitch. We are glad to know that we have men in this country who are enterprising enough to successfully put through an enterprise of so much importance to all, bringing us in close communication with our county capital.

These men are to be commended and helped by our sympathy and good cheer, and not harrassed by discouragement and fault-finding. The company is on a good basis and is sound financi lly. One good thing in the by-laws is that no one can obtain a controlling interest in the stock, thus freezing out the holders of but a few shares. The company is not burdened with officers, only one receiving pay, so you see that this enterprise is for the benefit of all. As to the paying part of this enterprise we do not think there is any doubt but that it is a good investment. Other like lines pay well. We understand that there are a few shares of stock yet unsold but these will not last long. Shares are ten ($10) dollars. The wire is now up to Calvin and in a short time will be to Mapleton. We wish the enterprise every success. We are confident that the head men have displayed much discretion as well as enthusiasm.

OBSERVER.

Fatal Accident.

A special to the Altoona *Tribune* from Hopewell Thursday says: The 9-year-old child of W. B. Snyder, of Six Mile Run, while playing at the mines yesterday, was caught by a wire cable and dragged to a roller, where the flesh on one of the child's legs was torn so badly that amputation was deemed necessary. While preparations were being made for the amputation a large picture which was hanging on the wall above where the child lay, fell, striking the little one on the neck and injuring it so badly that death resulted inside of twenty-four hours.

A Pleasant Birthday Party.

Saturday, March 27, 1897, witnessed a pleasant occasion at the residence of J. A. McClain, in Trough Creek valley. It was the twenty-first anniversary of the birth of their son, Harry, one among the many brilliant young men of Trough Creek valley. Guests poured in from all portions of the surrounding country and after a social enjoyment repaired to the dining room where a table fairly groaned under the luxuries spread thereon. One portion of the assembly was enjoying themselves in every way and manner imaginable, while the remainder worked like Turks to make the others comfortable. Everything passed off quietly and everybody enjoyed himself. For my part I think that everyone present would join with me in saying that it was a brilliant success, such as is not witnessed very frequently in this community. Wishes were expressed by all for the success in life of the young gentleman who bore this great honor.

W. M. H.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by B. F. Godard, clerk of the orphans' court, during the past week:

Miles R. Taylor, Cass township, and Minnie A. Rinker, Shirley township.

C. L. Miller, Braddock, and Nannie Doyle, Shirleysburg.

William B. Greene, Huntingdon, and Lizzie Hearn, Miller township.

John W. Speck, Hopewell township, and Cora C. Heefer, Saxton.

James A. Heath, Robertsdale, and Ettie J. Ramsey, Saltillo.

Richard Reed, Carbon township, and Ida McGregor, Saxton.

Luther A. Shoop, Huntingdon, and Retta Thompson, Blairs Mills.

The following were intended for last week's issue:

William W. Johnson, Huntingdon, and Annie M. Davis, Mount Union.

Samuel B. Runk and Mary J. Culberson, Three Springs.

Zeno O. Heeter, Tod township, and Dessa V. B. Drake, Clay township.

William J. Webb and Anna E. Laird, Dublin township.

Thomas C. Parson and Mrs. Lydia Heffer, Huntingdon.

An Entertainment.

Following is the program for an entertainment to be held in the Sheridan school house, Union township, on Monday evening, April 5th:

Music— "America."
Devotional Exercises.
Recitation, "A Warning"— Harry Gosnell.
Recitation— Earl Wright.
Reading— Maggie Beatty.
"Our Schools"—David Gosnell, W. A. Crotsley.
Recitation, "The Two Victims"—Ada Johnston.
Duet.
Recitation, "The Honest Old Toad"—Chalmer Wright.
"Our Outlook"—Adessa Roland, H. G. Swope.
Reading— I. Smith.
Recitation, "Zephtha's Rash Vow"—Bertha Coder.
Temperance— Mrs. S. V. Heaton.
Duet.
"Relation of Teacher to Pupil"—Mitchel Hamilton, A. W. Wright.
Recitation, "Mrs. Ruggle's Dinner Party"—Mary Hamilton.
"The American Indian and His Rights"—J. O. Smith.
Farewell Address— Esten Roland.
Response— H. C. Swope.
Adjournment

Exercises to begin at 7 o'clock sharp. All are cordially invited to attend.

—Says the Bellwood correspondent to the Altoona *Tribune:* Mrs. Lemuel Root is the possessor of quite a curiosity. Last fall she cut a branch from a cherry tree and used it as a staff for a tall potted plant. Some time since a cluster of blossoms appeared on the bare stem, and now a bunch of green cherries is developing. The supposition is that the branch rooted in the soil of the pot and the artificial heat made it grow. But why no leaves?

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

After having been confined to the house for eleven days and paying out $25 in doctor bills without benefit, Mr. Frank Dolson, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was cured by one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm costing 25 cents and has not since been troubled with that complaint. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

MARRIED.

TAYLOR—RINKER—At the U. B. parsonage, in Mapleton, by Rev. R. S. Woodward, March 25, 1897, Mr. Miles R. Taylor, of Cass township, and Miss Minnie A. Rinker, of Shirley township.

PLUMMER—BENSON—At the residence of Harrison Benson, by Rev. R. H. Stine, on March 11, John H. W. Plummer and Miss Flora Benson, all of Newberg.

PROUGH—ROLAND—At the residence of Lincoln Shore, in Huntingdon, on the 16th inst., by Rev. R. H. Stine, W. Thomas Prough and Miss Maggie S. Roland, both of Calvin.

HARD COAL—three sizes, stove, nut and pea. H. H. SWOPE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-23.

FOR SALE.—Irish Cobbler Seed Potatoes. These tubers are extra early and give a large yield. There is no better food potato. I offer them at a much lower price than the same variety can be purchased from horticulturists. Call on or address, K. W. MIERLEY, Page, Pa.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, executor of the estate of James E. McDonald, late deceased, of the borough of Mapleton, offers at private sale the real estate of the deceased. This is a very desirable property and will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars call on or address, J. G. TEMPLETON, Gorsuch, Huntingdon Co., Pa. 1-13-97

Union National Bank
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

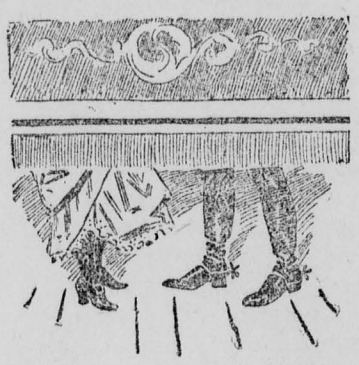
DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green
K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

Great Disaster in
Men's and Ladies'



SHOES

A few Men's, $3.00 and $3.50, for $1.47.
Boys' $2.60 for $1.33.
Ladies', $3.00, for $1.97.
" $2.25, for $1.68.

We make this cut price to make room for Spring Stock.

D. S. LYNN,
Hazlett Block,
HUNTINGDON, - PENN'A.

AUDITORS' REPORT of the financial condition of the borough of Mapleton, for the year ending March 2, 1897.

COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNT.

Account of J. A. Toomey, collector of Borough Duplicate. Tax, 3 mills.

DR.

To amount of duplicate.....$	199 59	
" 5 per cent. additional on $50.69.....	2 53	
CR.		
By exonerations.....		$ 1 76
" 5 per cent. off $107.64, for prompt payment.....		5 38
" 3 per cent. for collecting $102.26.....		3 07
" 5 per cent. for collecting $90.19.....		4 51
" Treasurer's receipts.....		187 40
	202 12	202 12

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of Special Borough Duplicate. Tax, 3 mills.

DR.

To omount of duplicate.....$	199 59	
" 5 per cent. additional on $50.69.....	2 53	
CR.		
By exonerations.....		$ 1 76
" 5 per cent. off $107.64, for prompt payment.....		5 38
" 3 per cent. for collecting $102.26.....		3 07
" 5 per cent. for collecting $90.19.....		4 51
" Treasurer's receipts.....		187 40
	202 12	202 12

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer of Borough Fund.

DR.

To amount from 1895-96.....	32 38	
" " " collector....	187 40	
" " " licenses....	2 50	
" " transferred from Special Fund.....	119 15	
CR.		
By vouchers.....		300 18
" 2 per cent. as treasurer.		6 00
Bal. Dr.....		35 25
	341 43	341 43
Balance in treasury...	35 25	

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer of Special Fund.

DR.

To amount from 1895-96.....	72 04	
" " " collector...	187 40	
" " State tax.....	50	
CR.		
By vouchers.....		138 03
" 2 per cent. as treasurer...		2 76
" amount transferred to Borough Fund.....		119 15
	259 94	259 94

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, do certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers and accounts of the collector and treasurer of said borough, and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 8th day of March, A. D. 1897.

L. L. PARKER,
J. H. SHIMER,
J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
Auditors.

—THIS IS TO BE—

A GREAT REDUCTION SALE.

TWO DAYS—FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
March 26th and 27th.

2000	yards	Lancaster Ginghams, -	5	cents per yard.
800	"	9¼ Brown Sheeting, - -	15	" "
350	"	10¼ " " - -	18	" "

Also, a large lot of Bleached Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin at correspondingly low prices. The above brand is the best and most popular brand sold, and is wonderfully cheap.

100 26-inch Gloria Serge steel handle Ladies' Umbrellas, worth $1.50, at $1.00.
50, of same, worth $2.50, for $1.75.
12 Gent's 28-inch Umbrellas, $2.75, for $2.00.

A big line of new Lace Curtains for 25 cents a pair up. You will see the cheapest line of Lace Curtains you ever saw. Also, all our new line of Ladies' Muslin Underwear at wonderful value. Come to this sale as it will be a great one. All new goods, too, at this sale.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

New Millinery Goods

Received each week in all the latest novelties in flowers and fancy feathers, Children's Caps,

Tam O'Shanters and Ladies' Hats.

All new hats trimmed free of charge during this month. Will give you better bargains than you can get in a larger town.

KATE COWHER.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., March 31, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Volume IX, No. 1.

—People are on the move to-day.

—To-morrow will be All Fool's Day.

—The first fly of spring is getting around to do business.

—The spring onion may now be successfully tucked in its little bed.

—Governor Hastings has designated April 9th and 23d as spring Arbor days.

—Miss Mary Gillam, of Tyrone, is among the visitors to Mapleton this week.

—We shall be more apt to "know each other there," it we don't forget each other here.

—8,615 persons were initiated into the Camps of the P. O. S. of A. in Pennsylvania last year.

—John Stubbs and wife departed Monday for Duncansville where he has secured a position shearing cotton ties.

—J. G. Templeton and wife, of Henderson township, spent a few days of the past week among friends in this place.

—Harry Johnston, employed in the office of the night despatcher at Altoona, called upon some of his Mapleton friends last Saturday.

—Harry E. Himes last Sunday started for Braddock where he has secured employment. "Hal" is a fine young man and we wish him success.

—Subscribers changing their address will confer a favor and save annoyance by notifying us promptly, giving both their former and present address.

—John W. Baith, of Altoona, spent a portion of last week among friends and former neighbors in this neighborhood. We were favored with a brief call from him.

—At the regular monthly meeting of council Monday evening a tax of four mills on the assessment of 1897 was laid for borough purposes for the ensuing year.

—Prof. Will E. Wilson, formerly of Cassville, who for some time past has been located in Virginia, was a visitor to Mapleton last week. We were pleased to receive a call from him.

—Samuel Clemens last week moved his family from this place to Braddock where he has secured a position. He was a quiet, industrious citizen and his family were good neighbors.

—State Factory Inspector James Campbell in a press dispatch dated last Friday says that there are 100,000 more people employed in Pennsylvania now than there were six months ago.

—Blair county auditors allow the county treasurer, John T. Akers, one per cent. for receiving and a like amount for disbursing funds, thus saving $4,000 a year on his fees for the county.

—Miss Milda Chilcote will begin a term of summer school in the borough school building Monday, May 3d, and continue eight weeks. Miss Chilcote has the reputation of being an excellent teacher.

—The young man with the little package of marble dust which he sells for fifty cents to housewives to put in lamps to keep them from exploding, is again on the war path and has swindled in many nearby counties.

—The property of the Millers' Pennsylvania Extract Co., better known as the Gondolo Tannin Co., situate in West Huntingdon, was sold by Jas. A. Freeman & Co., auctioneers, recently, to Charles Wilhelms, of New York.

—Mayor James S. Gillam, of Tyrone, was a visitor to Mapleton last Wednesday evening. He didn't stay long but his many friends didn't notice any change in his pleasant manner since his elevation to the chief executive office of D. T. Caldwell's Central city.

—Agnes, aged 4 years, daughter of Lake Lotz, of Lewistown, was playing with matches a few days ago when she accidentally ignited one. Her clothing and hair were quickly in flames, which were extinguished by her mother before any serious burns were made.

—The issue of the Philadelphia *Times* of Sunday, the 14th instant, rounded out the twenty-second year of its publication, during which period it has never missed its regular issue on a single day. The issue on that date was such a model newspaper as to place it in the front rank of American journalism.

—Rev. Henry Treverton returned from conference last Wednesday. The members of his congregation at this place were very much pleased that he was returned to this charge. He is a close student, a genial pastor, an excellent preacher and a good man.

—John P. Swoope, the noted trapper, has caught forty-seven wild cats in his lifetime, all of them in Porter township, except three which he caught on Leading ridge in Diamond valley. He says he has caught everything from a bear to a little ground mole without eyes.

—Notwithstanding the promising outlook at the beginning of the season manufacturers of maple sugar and maple syrup in Somerset county say that the output will be the shortest for a number of years. The uniformly mild weather experienced this month accounts for it.

—Among the bills introduced in the Legislature within the past few days was one to put a tax on each bicycle in the State, of course excepting those in the hands of dealers or manufacturers, of one dollar per annum, to be paid into the State treasury for the improvement of roads in the State.

—The two-story frame house of Caleb Rinker, in Cromwell townsip, about half a mile from Orbisonia, was destroyed by fire recently. It was insured for $400. The house was occupied by Joseph Kelly and family, who were fortunate enough to get their goods out of the house before it was destroyed. The fire originated at one of the flues.

—A demented inmate of the Somerset county home barely escaped a horrible death recently. He had wandered away from the home and was sitting on the railroad near Listie when the passenger train came along. The engine struck him and knocked him some distance from the track, breaking his shoulder and fracturing several ribs.

—Judge Bell, of Blair county, on Thursday granted sixty-six liquor licenses, refused ten, and held five under advisement. Among those refused was the applicant at Williamsburg. The Judge insists on landlords in towns closing their bar at 10 o'clock P. M., to sell no liquor by the bottle, and to sell no liquor to be drank off their premises.

—The large barn situateed .on the farm belonging to James Black, near Newport, Perry county, was entirely consumed by fire Monday afternoon. The family was absent at the time. Besides the contents of the building, four horses and eleven head of cattle were consumed. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

—Thomas M. Bloom, the oldest man in Chester county, died recently, aged 104 years. Until the last few years he was a very active man and often took long walks to visit his neighbors. During the past year he became blind and quite feeble. He had a vivid recollection of the war of 1812, and was in the Mexican war. He was a member of Lieutenant Josiah White Post, G. A. R., No. 45, of Phœnixville.

—An assay of ore found in the Tussey mountain gold mine, four miles from Saxton, is creating no little interest. Check samples of the ore were sent to Prof M. C. Ihlseng, mining engineer at Pennsylvania State College, and in an assay said by him to be correct, the ore will assay $513 per ton, taken from the mines. The operators, it is said, expect still greater results than the above and are preparing accordingly.

—Between midnight and 1 o'clock last Wednesday morning the store building and dwelling house at Siglerville, Mifflin county, owned by S. A. McClintic and occupied by W. B. Baum, were burned to the ground with their contents. The fire is of supposed incendiary origin, as it was discovered that one of the cellar windows was sawed out. The loss will probably reach $4,000, partially covered by insurance.

—Nicholas Miller a few days ago was summoned to Bratton township, Mifflin county, to see his sister who recently had a paralytic stroke. After spending a few days with her he proceeded to his daughter's, Mrs. Harry Eade, at Burnham. Last Thursday he went to the stable to attend to his horse, which is of playful disposition, and the beast in some manner ran against him and knocked him down. His back was injured and it is feared he is also injured internally. He is receiving kind ministrations at his daughter's hands but we understand he is in a critical condition.

Heeter---Drake.

One of the most pleasant and enjoyable events of the season occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Drake, near Saltillo, on March 25, 1897. The occasion was the marriage of their daughter, Dessa V. Blanche, to Mr. Zeno O. Heeter. The tie that made them man and wife was made by Rev. J. C. Young, of Three Springs. The ceremony took place at 11.45 A. M. in the presence of about thirty-five invited guests. B. T. Bence, Esq., of Three Springs, served as groomsman and Miss Alice Barber, of Saltillo, as bridesmaid. Miss Bessie Shope, of Saltillo, rendered the low, sweet and impressive strains of the wedding march on the organ while the bridal party marched from another room to the parlor, where the happy couple were made partners for life. The bride was dressed in Empress cashmere, trimmed with silk lace and chiffron. The groom was attired in the conventional black. The bridesmaid was attired in pink organdy, trimmed in pink satin and lace.

Marriage and congratulations being over, all repaired to the dining room where a sumptuous dinner was prepared under the supervision of Mrs. William Finley. The bride and groom were the recipients of many valuable presents. Dinner being over, some delightful music was rendered, Mrs. Dr. Stever presiding at the organ, assisted by several vocalists. Thirteen persons were present from Trough Creek, two from Beersville, two from Smith valley in addition to those from Three Springs and Saltillo.

The bride is one of our successful teachers and moves in the best circle of society, but she has emigrated to that state the boundaries of which geographers have failed to locate. The groom is an exemplary young man, a farmer by occupation, and noted for good character. On Friday morning the bridal party left the bride's parental home for a few days' sojourn among the groom's friends in the fertile valley of Trough Creek in which the happy couple expect to settle down to farm life about April 1st.

* * *

John A. Patterson.

John A. Patterson dropped dead on the Glendower Railroad track about four o'clock last Wednesday afternoon. He intended moving on Thursday to the Mrs. Catharine Wilson property on Chestnut street and was having John W. Baker make some repairs for him. He and Mr. Baker left the latter's home to go to the building and were carrying some windows. When on the railroad in front of the building John fell. Mr. Baker supposed he had slipped but it soon became apparent that life was extinct. The remains were interred in the old U. B. cemetery Friday, services, conducted by Rev. R. S. Woodward assisted by Rev. H. Treverton, being held in the U. B. church.

John Patterson was born in Mifflin county November 28, 1853, hence was at the time of his death aged 43 years, 3 months and 26 days. About 12 years ago he was married to Miss Jennie Graham, of Mifflin county, who with three children—two sons and one daughter—survive him. Most of the deceased's life had been spent in this neighborhood. He was not a man of much energy and for the past few years had been in delicate health. His death was due to heart trouble. In his earlier life he was rugged and hardy and did much toward providing a livelihood for his parents. He possessed a generous and forgiving disposition and we believe he was a man without enemies. May he rest in peace.

Sensation Exploded.

A special from New Bloomfield to the Altoona *Tribune* of yesterday says: "What promised to be the sensation of the season in Central Pennsylvania fell through Saturday afternoon and the taxpayers of Perry county have been saved the expense of a tedious murder trial. Judge Lyons on that day released from imprisonment Hugh Smith, a man over 60 years of age, charged with the murder of Melinda Snyder over twenty-eight years ago. A writ of habeas corpus returnable Saturday effectually ended a case that has been widely telegraphed and published, and one that has contributed much to the unenviable notoriety that Perry county has entertained of late years. What furnished gossip and slander for almost thirty years fell with a sickening thud when confronted by the stern realistics of a judicial investigation. Talk among neighbors and rural tradition proved thin as air when sifted out according to the statutes.

Mrs. Rachel Stever Black.

The Fairfield (Iowa) *Ledger* of March 17, 1897, gives the following account of the death of Mrs. Rachel Stever Black, who died in that city Sunday, March 14th:

"Rachel Stever, widow of the late William G. Black, died in this city Sunday morning. She had been in ill health for five years past, but her condition had been considered serious for only about a month. Deceased was a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Stever, and her aged mother yet resides at the old homestead just west of this city, in the ninety-fourth year of her age. Mrs. Black was born in Huntingdon county, Penn., April 15, 1833, and the earlier years of her life were spent there. With her parents she came to this county, in 1844. September 11, 1856, she was married to William G. Black, and for many years she and her husband wielded a wide and excellent influence in the community in which they resided. Eight children were born to them, five sons and three daughter, all but one of whom survive the parents. Mrs. F. K. Laughlin, M. F., J. F., J. Guy and Roy Black reside in this county, Mrs. Aletta Laughlin at New Cambria, Kan., and Mrs. Bessie Sanders at Collins, Iowa. Mrs. Black united with the Presbyterian church in this city in 1853, but in later years connected herself with the Cumberland Presbyterian church, which had a place of worship nearer her home. She was a good woman in every sense in which the term can be applied. As daughter, wife, mother, friend and neighbor she discharged faithfully every duty which came to her, and sorrow at her death will extend from the home circle into the community in which so many years of her life were spent. Mrs. Black's death was the first among the brothers and sisters of the Stever family, all of whom have passed middle life, in nineteen years. The remains were interred in this city yesterday morning, Rev. J. F. Magill conducting funeral services at the family residence on West Broadway."

Deceased was a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Stever. Her mother's maiden name was Parks and she is a sister of Mrs. Sarah Curfman, of Smith valley. Mrs. Black has a number of cousins in this county. They are John and David Stever, Mrs. George M. Green and Mrs. Joseph Wilson, of Cassville, Mrs. Isaac Brumbaugh, of Penn township, and Mrs. Bruce Yocum, of Mapleton. Her sisters and brothers are John, Jane and Elizabeth Stever, who live with their mother one mile west of Fairfield, Iowa, Mrs. Catharine Long, George and Dr. David Stever, of Fairfield, Solomon, who resides two miles west of Fairfield, Mrs. Annie Armstrong, of Missouri, and Mrs. Elmira Axaline, of Kansas.

Runaway Accident.

A most distressing runaway accident occurred recently near Fishertown, Bedford county. Mrs. Elias Blackburn and her two little daughters, aged respectively 13 and 6 years, were out driving in a buggy. They had proceeded but a short distance from the village when the horse took fright and ran away. When the buggy was upset the horse commenced kicking, which he kept up vigorously until he had demolished everything about the vehicle that was breakable. The occupants suffered severely. Mrs. Blackburn had several ribs broken and it is feared received internal injuries. The oldest child received a terrible cut in the face from the mouth to the forehead, had part of the upper lip cut off and seven teeth knocked out. She is also suffering internally. The other child received severe bruises, but is not as seriously hurt as the others.

Cassville Summer Normal.

The Cassville summer normal will open May 10, 1897, and continue for 8 weeks. Two courses will be given; one to prepare persons for the county examination, including a course in pedagogics, and the other a complete course in the common school branches, the sole aim of which will be to give persons a thorough and practical drill in all subjects that will be of use in every-day life. The higher branches will be taught for slight additional charges. Tuition for entire term (8 weeks) $4.50. For further information, call on or address, E. Guy Rex, Bellwood, Pa. 3-3-6t.

Sale Register.

Tuesday, April 6, A. S. Beatty will offer at public sale at his residence one mile north of Page postoffice, the following personal property: 1 colt, 2-horse spring wagon, Osborne mower, Monarch grain drill with phosphate attachment, buggy, plows, front gears, buggy harness, collars, bridles, lines, threshing machine, cultivators, harrow, single trees, spreaders, chains, etc, Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise, We are

Prepared To Accommodate You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock and White Oak Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Worth While.

'Tis easy enough to be pleasant,
When life flows along like a song:
But the man worth while is the one who will smile
When everything goes dead wrong;
For the test of the heart is trouble,
And it always comes with the years,
And the smile that is worth the praise of earth
Is the smile that comes through tears.

It is easy enough to be prudent,
When nothing tempts you to stray;
When without or within no voice of sin;
Is aluring your soul away;
But it's only a negative virtue
Until it is tried by fire,
And the life that is worth the honor of earth
Is the one that resists desire.

By the cynic, the sad, the fallen,
Who had no strength for the strife,
The world's highway is cumbered today;
They make up the item of life.
But the virtue that conquers passion,
And the sorrow that hides in a smile—
It is these that are worth the homage of earth,
For we find them but once in a while.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in the Congregationalist.

Daisies for Remembrance.

They were walking slowly side by side through the fields on a fine afternoon. He was tall and dark, with a grave, determined face, and his every look and gesture showed his strength. She was slim and fair, her eyes were blue and eager, and somehow the sunshine of the summer day seemed to have gotten into her face.

"So you are going to Newport tomorrow?" the man asked, turning toward the girl abruptly.

The wind had blown the loose ends of her wavy hair about her face and the dimples came into her cheeks as she smiled up at him. She was very pretty.

"Yes, tomorrow," she answered. "You must confess it is rather dull here, is it not? And Newport is gay. Mamma says it is the gayest place she was ever in, so I persuaded her to take me there."

She stooped as see spoke and pulled off a daisy head, pinching it in her fingers.

"Don't," said the man sharply, reaching out and almost roughly unclosing her fingers from the crushed little flower. "I beg your pardon. I did not mean to hurt you. You see you care for Newport and balls and things and I care for the meadow here, and the flowers, and——" He paused, leaving the sentence unfinished.

But she laughed brightly. "Oh, of course, I care for the meadows, too," she said. "But I could never live here as you do. I must be where there are people and dinners and dances—society, you know. I do love to waltz, don't you? And I adore fine clothes, and—and admiration, I must confess."

She spoke half shame-facedly, and glanced almost unconsciously at the man's shabby gray coat and grave, indifferent face.

"I don't think I was ever so happy in my life as I've been these last three months since I came out."

"Yes," he answered, slowly. "I've heard you say that before. But I've only known you two weeks, and it seems to me you suit the fields and the flowers far better than the opera and the ballroom, Miss Davis."

His voice and manner made the little speech a compliment, and the girl laughed again gayly. He thought sometimes that she laughed too often.

"There is something more in life," he went on, his eyes fixed on the daisies in their path, "than just society, I think. I have to get along without parties and fine clothes," and this time it was he who glanced at the worn coat, "but there are things broader and better and nobler than a good time, are there not, Miss Davis?"

She looked at him in surprise, quite uncomprehending and somehow disappointed.

"I don't know" she began slowly. "I like the good time best of all, I think. Anyhow, Mr. Paul, I will leave the other things for you. You must not speak ill of my dear, gay society, and I won't hurt your flowers. Is it a bargain?" And she picked a daisy very carefully this time and fastened it in his buttonhole, laughing.

Boston, Dec. — ——

My dear Miss Davis—You will be surprised at a letter from me, I know, and I fear more than surprised at what I have to tell you. I shall not enlarge upon the subject, and I can only say very simply, "I love you."

I never expected to share my secret with you, for I am aware that it can hardly be of a moment's interest to you. But my sudden departure on business to India on Friday, and a remark of yours made long ago, that a "man owed it to a woman to let her know he loved her," has caused me to write to you tonight.

Perhaps, too, I "owe" it to you to tell you that my love for you began with the two weeks we spent together last summer at L——. Since then I have met you but rarely, but I have watched from a distance your social successes and have been truly glad for the happiness I am sure they have brought you.

I can only hope that this society which you enjoy so well may never disappoint you, and that you will let me say a word of farewell to you at the ball on Thursday, as your devoted friend, PAUL MOSHIER.

It was the night of the charity ball.

The great hall was ablaze with light; the orchestra, in a bower of palms at the far end of the room, played brilliantly; everywhere there were men in their ugly conventional black suits, and beautiful women, dressed in satins and silks of every color, and gay with jewels and flowers.

The dancing had begun an hour ago, but still Paul Moshier was standing in the little crowd of men always to be found about the door. He was waiting for Miss Davis. He did not think that he would say "good-by" to her after all—he did not know as he ever meant she should see him. But he must get a little glimpse of her before he went away to India.

To tell the truth, Paul was hurt and angry at Miss Davis. He had sent his letter to her three days ago and he had had no word from her since. He thought to himself that she was rude—a lady should make some acknowledgement, however slight, of a letter like that. But she was spoiled by much admiration; society had turned her head.

Nevertheless, he had come to the charity ball in his shabby dress suit and his best gloves, simply to see Miss Davis and to say "good-by" to her silently in his own heart.

He waited patiently at the door, craning his neck to catch sight of each new face, and paying no heed to the brilliancy of the ball. Hundreds of radiant women passed and repassed before him, the dance music sounded in his ears, the lights blazed into his dark eager eyes, but he never turned his attention from the door.

Once someone spoke his name, but he did not answer, and many times he was jostled and did not feel that he moved.

The minutes dragged by slowly. Nearly everyone had come, and the great clock on the wall behind the matrons struck 12 faintly through the music. Still he waited silently, though he was thinking now that perhaps she did not mean to come at all. Perhaps that was to be her answer to the letter.

Fifteen, twenty minutes, half an hour went by—she had not come.

Then suddenly the crowd about the door drew back on either side and Paul, stepping hastily out of sight behind the other door, saw that she was coming.

He watched her with narrow, intense eyes as she came in on her father's arm. She wore a plain white dress, cut low, and finished about the neck with fine old lace; her gloves did not quite reach to the puff of her sleeve and showed part of her white arm; one of her little satin slippers had lost its ribbon rosette. Paul noticed all these details of her costume unconsciously; it was not till later that he knew he saw them. It was the sweetness of her pale, fair face and the light in her eyes that made him start.

"Miss Davis looks more stunning than ever tonight," said a man standing in the crowd.

But Paul did not hear him. He had pushed the men hastily aside, and stepping proudly, his head held high and his face shining with happiness he had gone to meet her.

For in the belt of her white muslin gown there was a great bunch of daisies.—Boston Post.

Borrowing His Own Capital.

"I have an old college friend who has been on his uppers here," said a LaSalle street business man. "About a year ago he began dropping in to borrow $5 or $10 at a time from me. He would always repay me and be effusive in his thanks. He never owed me more than $10 at a time. One day he came in to pay me, and when he offered me $5 I asked him if the amount was not $10.

"'I thought it was $5,' he answered, but your recollection is better than mine;' so he paid me the $10, although I protested against it.

"Later on my stenographer, who remembered the circumstances, told me that he borrowed only $5.

"I laid a $5 bill out on the desk for him. He came in during my absence and borrowed it, and left an I. O. U. A day or two after, while I was out, he came in and left the money for me. I put it back on the desk, under a paper weight, and within a week he came in again, while I was out, and borrowed it. That has been going on for three monihs. He has borrowed and paid back his $5 bill at least six times, but he never comes in the office while I am there. I'm waiting to catch him and let him know that he is borrowing his own capital."—Chicago Record.

A Remarkable Book.

The most curious book in the world is neither written nor printed, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Its pages are composed of the finest quality of vellum, and the letters were with infinite pains and trouble cut out of the material with a sharp-pointed knife or pair of delicate scissors. It is interleaved with blue paper, and the letters can, therefore, be read as easily as any print. It formerly belonged to the Prince de Ligne, and is now in the library of a noble French family. The title of the book is "Liber Passionis Domini Nostri Jesu Christi, cum Characteribus Nulla Materia Compositis"; in English, "The Book of the Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ, in Characters, Without Materials of Composition." The matter is a homily probably composed by some monastic preacher of the Middle Ages. A remarkable circumstance connected with this book is the fact that, although it bears the royal arms of England, no mention of it can be found in any English writing. The book is believed to have been made some time in the thirteenth or fourteenth century. In 1640 the Emperor Rudolph II offered for it 11,000 ducats, which in the money of our time would equal about $66,000, and the offer was refused.

Queen Victoria's Favorite Apple.

In Montgomery county, Virginia, on an extensive plateau of a spur of the Blue Ridge, an apple is raised that in size, symmetry, and flavor can only be surpassed, if surpassed at all, by the genuine Albemarle pippin. Unfortunately, it would seem that the real home of this last most delicious fruit is limited to a small area in and around Rockfish Gap, partly in Albemarle and partly in Nelson county. But a pippin much resembling it, even though not in all respects so excellent, may be advantageously cultivated through a stretch of a hundred and fifty miles along the slope of the Blue Ridge. More than forty years ago a barrel or two of the Albemarle pippins were sent as a present to Queen Victoria, and from that day to this it is the favorite apple at her court.—Lynchburg, (Va.) News.

Inconsiderate Father.

Hattie—What's the matter with Gustavus? He never calls any more?

Hortense—Why, one night when he was at the house I called him the "light of my life," and papa came in and said it was about time the light was put out.—Yonkers Statesman.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 4.

Lesson Text: "Peter Working Miracles," Acts ix., 32-43—Golden Text: Acts ix., 34—Commentary.

32. "And it came to pass as Peter passed throughout all quarters, he came down also to the saints which dwelt at Lydda." The last we heard of Peter he was with John preaching the word of the Lord as they returned from Samaria to Jerusalem, having witnessed the great work of the Lord through Philip in Samaria (chapter viii., 25). In Jerusalem the number of disciples multiplied greatly, and a great company of the priests believed (chapter vi., 7). In all the land the churches had rest, and were being built up, and were multiplying, walking in the fear of the Lord and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost (chapter ix., 31). Peter seems to be itinerating a little and helping the saints here and there. Notice this name "saints." We are not called to be saints, but we are called saints (Rom. i., 7, omitting the italics; also I Cor. i., 2) by virtue of our oneness with Christ. Every believer is a saint.

33. "And there he found a certain man named Ænas, which had kept his bed eight years and was sick of the palsy." We would infer that Ænas was one of the saints to whom Peter came, and finding him in this helpless condition he had compassion upon him. Possibly Ænas and others had been praying that the Lord would send some one that way through whom health might come, remembering Math. xviii., 10. How very suggestive of the utter helplessness of the sinner is the condition of this paralytic who had been eight years in bed.

34. "And Peter said unto him, Ænas, Jesus Christ maketh thee whole. Arise and make thy bed. And he arose immediately." Peter was greatly used of the Lord in the healing of the body as well as of the soul. See chapters iii., 6, 7; v., 15, 16. It would seem that some were healed even by the shadow of Peter falling upon them.

35. "And all that dwelt at Lydda and Saron saw Him, and turned to the Lord." God saw that this showing forth of His power through Peter would be the means of many turning to Him. He does not heal all who are sick, but to this day He does, both with and without medicine, heal many who are sick. He knows whether it is best for us to abide here or be with Him at home, and whether, abiding here, it is best for us to be sick or well. The great thing is to glorify God that people may turn to Him (Phil. i., 20; John xvii., 4).

36. "Now, there was at Joppa a certain disciple named Tabitha, which by interpretation is called Dorcas. This woman was full of good works and alms deeds which she did." She was a Christian indeed, one of the kind that is missed when she goes away. All who truly receive Christ are saved (John i., 12). Disciples are those who live upon His word and follow Him fully at any cost (Luke xvi., 26, 27). Those who are both of these and also full of good works and kindness to the poor must come specially near to the heart of Christ, for He, being full of the Spirit, went about doing good and healing the oppressed.

37. "And it came to pass in those days that she was sick and died, whom, when they had washed, they laid her in an upper chamber." Her workdays over, she is absent from her body and present with the Lord; she has departed to be with Christ, which is far better (Phil. i., 21, 23; II Cor. v., 8); she has truly experienced a great gain. We are not told if her sickness was long nor if she suffered much, but she has gone from them, and all they have of her is the body in which she lived and wrought among them. No, they have also her good works and blessed memories of her.

38. "They sent unto him two men, desiring him that he would not delay to come to them." Lydda was not far from Joppa, and the disciples, hearing that Peter was there, sent thus urgently for him, for they longed to have Dorcas with them once more. This is the natural longing of the heart to keep our loved ones with us even though we know that their departure is their gain.

39. "All the widows stood by him weeping and shewing the coats and garments which Dorcas made while she was with them." Fondly remembered by what she had done, they make us think of the words: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works to follow them" (Rev. xiv., 13).

40. "She opened her eyes, and when she saw Peter she sat up." Many miracles of healing had been wrought through Peter, but this is his first case of resurrection from the dead. Alone with the dead body, he poured out his soul to God, doubtless pleading the promises of God, the commission in Math. x., 8, the assurance of John xiv., 12, and withal asking in complete submission to the will of God (John xiv., 13, 14; I John v., 14, 15). He must have received some assurance that his request was granted, for he turned to the body and said, "Tabitha, arise." And she sat up, looking upon him.

41. And he gave her his hand and lifted her up, and when he had called the saints and widows presented her alive." There are three resurrections of the dead in the Old Testament, three in the life of Christ, and this is the first of three after his ascension (Acts xiv., 19, 20; xx., 12). We have no record of any utterances of those who had been dead and had been brought back to this world. Paul says it was not possible for him to utter what he heard in paradise (II Cor. xii., 4), doubtless when he was stoned to death at Lystra.

42. "And it was known throughout all Joppa, and many believed in the Lord." The resurrection of Lazarus led to many believing on Jesus (John xii., 11), and here is another case in which the Lord saw that a resurrection would be the means of leading many to Him. It does not seem as if Dorcas would have been sent from paradise back to earth without her consent. She may have been informed of the results that would follow, and for the sake of winning these souls to Christ for Christ's sake she doubtless came back cheerfully for His pleasure. We do not know of any results from the resurrection of the many who rose when Christ did (Math. xxvii., 52, 53), but there was a reason for their resurrection, and no doubt the result which God intended. I think they went with Christ to glory, while the nine previously referred to probably died again.

43. "And it came to pass that he tarried many days in Joppa with one Simon, a tanner." And here we will find him in our next lesson. Preaching the gospel, healing the sick, raising the dead or just tarrying with Simon, he is about his Master's business and doing as occasion serves him, knowing that God is with him (I Sam. x., 7).—Lesson Helper.

A Stubborn Maine Farmer.

William Davis, a farmer of Penobscot County, Maine, has spent 3½ years in jail for contempt of court. He was fined for thrashing a boy who teased him and, though a man of means, vowed he would never pay the fine. He was put in jail and has remained there ever since. An effort is now being made to secure his release.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

13	MILK AND CREAM.		
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.22 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans			21,842
Condensed milk, cans			153
Cream, cans			492
	BUTTER.		
Creamery—Western Extras, ₱	—	@	$ 19
Firsts	17	@	18
Thirds to seconds	13	@	16
State—Thirds to first	13	@	17½
State Dairy, common to choice	12	@	16½
Imitation Creamery	10	@	15½
Factory, fresh, extras	11½	@	12
Common to good	8	@	10
	CHEESE.		
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	12¼
Good to prime	11¼	@	12
Common to fair	9	@	11
Part skims, good to prime	7	@	8
Full skims	2½	@	3
	EGGS.		
State & Penn—Fresh	10¼	@	10½
Jersey—Fancy	11	@	11½
Western—Firsts	10	@	10¼
Southern—Good to prime	—	@	9¾
Duck eggs, ₱ doz.	24	@	27
	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, choice	1 10	@	1 12½
Medium, choice	85	@	90
Pea, choice	82½	@	85
Red kidney, choice	1 25	@	1 27½
White kidney, choice	1 10	@	1 15
Yellow eye	—	@	1 10
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	1 30	@	1 32½
Green peas, bags	60	@	62½
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples, Northern, ₱ bbl	1 37	@	1 50
Greening, ₱ bbl	90	@	1 75
Baldwin	1 00	@	1 75
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	6 00
Jersey, fair to fancy	—	@	3 00
	HOPS.		
State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	11
1896, good to prime	9½	@	10½
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	12	@	12½
Good to prime	10	@	11
Old odds	3	@	4
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Chickens, ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Ducks, local, ₱ pair	65	@	85
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	30
	DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Chickens, Phila., ₱ lb	11	@	17
State and Penn	—	@	9
Western, dry picked	8½	@	9
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	—	@	9
Western ducks, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Geese, Western, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 50
	HAY AND STRAW.		
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	77½	@	80
Clover mixed	55	@	65
Straw—Long rye	70	@	85
Short rye	50	@	60
Oat	30	@	40
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes, State, ₱ 180 lbs	75	@	85
Jersey, ₱ sack	85	@	90
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 75
Cabbages, ₱ 100	1 50	@	3 00
Onions, Eastern white, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	6 00
Red, ₱ bbl	3 25	@	3 50
Yellow	3 00	@	3 25
Celery, State, ₱ doz. stalks	20	@	40
Carrots, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	60	@	65
Jersey & L. I., Russia	—	@	—
Green peas, Fla., ₱ crate	1 00	@	2 00
Egg plant, Fla., ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Kale, ₱ bbl	20	@	40
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	1 00	@	2 50
String beans, Fla., ₱ crate	2 00	@	3 00
Squash, Marrow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Hubbard	—	@	—
Lettuce, N. C., ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Beets, Fla., ₱ bush. crate	—	@	75
Spinach, ₱ bbl	25	@	65
Asparagus, ₱ doz. bunches	1 50	@	3 50
Cucumbers, Fla., ₱ carrier	2 00	@	2 50
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—City Patents	4 80	@	5 05
Spring Patents	4 30	@	4 40
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	83⅜
May	—	@	79⅝
Corn—No. 2	—	@	29¾
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	28½
Ungraded White	21	@	29
Rye—State	40½	@	41½
Barley—Feeding	26	@	26½
Lard—City steam	4.15c	@	4.20c
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8¼
Milch cows, com. to good	18 00	@	50 00
Calves, city dressed	6	@	9
Country dressed	4	@	8
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	3 75	@	5 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	6 00
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 10	@	4 50
Country Dressed	4½	@	6½

FIVE PERISH IN THE FLAMES.

Tramps are Blamed for a Fire in Paradise Ridge, Tenn.

The house of Jacob Ade, a German farmer, was partly burned at Paradise Ridge, Tenn., and in the ashes were found the charred bodies of Ade, his wife, his daughter Lizzie, aged fourteen, and the ten-year-old daughter of Henry Moirer, a neighbor, who was spending the night with the Ades and Henry Ade, a ten-year-old boy.

The deed is suppose to have been the work of tramps, who have lately been numerous in the locality. Officers from Nashville started for Paradise Ridge with bloodhounds.

Mr. Ade was well liked by all his neighbors. The only enmity which might have existed between him and any of the people living in that section is that which resulted from a charge he made against a man who was arrested in Cheatham County a few days ago, charged with stealing hogs from Ade. This man was tried before a Magistrate in Cheatham County and bound over to the Circuit Court. There is, however, no evidence against him which would in any way connect him with the tragedy. Mr. Ade was sixty years old, and had lived in the community over twenty-five years.

TWINS FIGHT A FATAL DUEL.

George and Calvin Homes Loved the Same Girl.

George and Calvin Homes, twin brothers, twenty-two years of age and members of a wealthy family, fought a duel to the death near Moore's Hill, Ind.

George, about a year ago, began to pay attention to Miss Higgs, whose family is prominent in the county. He was favorably received by the young woman until last Christmas, when Calvin returned from college and met her. Miss Higgs told George that she preferred his brother. The twins quarrelled and after an exchange of blows, each drew a revolver. Several shots had been exchanged, when George fell dead. Calvin was dangerously wounded near the heart.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Our Debt to the Greeks."

TEXT: "I am debtor both to the Greeks and to the barbarians."—Romans i., 14.

At this time, when that behemoth of abominations, Mohammedanism, after having gorged itself on the carcasses of 100,000 Armenians, is trying to put its paws upon one of the fairest of all nations, that of the Greeks, I preach this sermon of sympathy and protest, for every intelligent person on this side, like Paul, who wrote the text, is debtor to the Greeks. The present crisis is emphasized by the guns of the Allied Powers of Europe, ready to be unlimbered against the Hellenes, and I am asked to speak out. Paul, with a master intellect of the ages, sat in brilliant Corinth, the great Acro-Corinthus fortress frowning from the height of 1686 feet, and in the house of Gaius, where he was a guest, a big pile of money near him, which he was taking to Jerusalem for the poor.

In this letter to the Romans, which Chrysostom admired so much that he had it read to him twice a week, Paul practically says: "I, the apostle, am bankrupt. I owe what I cannot pay, but I will pay as large a percentage as I can. It is an obligation for what Greek literature and Greek sculpture and Greek architecture and Greek prowess have done for me. I will pay all I can in installments of evangelism. I am insolvent to the Greeks."

Hellas, as the inhabitants call it, or Greece, as we call it, is insignificant in size, about a third as large as the State of New York, but what it lacks in breadth it makes up in height, with its mountains Cylene and Eta and Taygetus and Tymphrestus, each over 7000 feet in elevation, and its Parnassus, over 8000. Just the country for mighty men to be born in, for in all lands the most of the intellectual and moral giants were not born on the plain, but had for cradle the valley between two mountains. That country, no part of which is more than forty miles from the sea, has made its impress upon the world as no other nation, and it to-day holds a first mortgage of obligation upon all civilized people. While we must leave to statesmanship and diplomacy the settlement of the intricate questions which now involve all Europe and indirectly all nations, it is time for all the churches, all schools, all universities, all arts, all literatures, to sound out in the most emphatic way the declaration, "I am debtor to the Greeks."

In the first place, we owe to their language our New Testament. All of it was first written in Greek, except the book of Matthew, and that, written in the Aramæan language, was soon put into Greek by our Saviour's brother James. To the Greek language we owe the best sermon ever preached, the best letters ever written, the best visions ever kindled. All the parables in Greek. All the miracles in Greek. The sermon on the mount in Greek. The story of Bethlehem, and Golgotha, and Olivet, and Jordan banks, and Galilean beaches, and Pauline embarkation, and Pentecostal tongues, and seven trumpets that sounded over Patmos, have come to the world in liquid, symmetric, picturesque, philosophic, unrivaled Greek, instead of the gibberish language in which many of the nations of the earth at that time jabbered. Who can forget it, and who can exaggerate its thrilling importance, that Christ and heaven were introduced to us in the language of the Greeks, the language in which Homer had sung, and Sophocles dramatized, and Plato dialogued, and Socrates discoursed, and Lycurgus legislated, and Demosthenes thundered his oration on "The Crown?" Everlasting thanks to God that the waters of life were not handed to the world in the unwashed cup of corrupt languages from which nations had been drinking, but in the clean, bright, golden lipped, emerald handled chalice of the Hellenes. Learned Curtius wrote a whole volume about the Greek verb. Philologists century after century have been measuring the symmetry of that language, laden with elegy and philippic drama and comedy, "Odyssey" and "Iliad," but the grandest thing that Greek language ever accomplished was to give to the world the benediction, the comfort, the irradiation, the salvation, of the gospel of the Son of God. For that we are debtors to the Greeks.

From the Greeks the world learned how to make history. Had there been no Herodotus and Thucydides there would have been no Macaulay or Bancroft. Had there been no Sophocles in tragedy there would have been no Shakespeare. Had there been no Homer, there would have been no Milton. The modern wits, who are now or have been out on the divine mission of making the world laugh at the right time, can be traced back to Aristophanes, the Athenian, and many of the jocosities that are now taken as new had their suggestions 2300 years ago in the fifty-four comedies of that master of merriment. Grecian mythology has been the richest mine from which orators and essayists have drawn their illustrations and painters the themes for their canvas, and, although now an exhausted mine, Grecian mythology has done a work that nothing else could have accomplished. Boreas, representing the north wind; Sisyphus, rolling the stone up the hill, only to have the same thing to do over again; Tantalus, with fruits above him that he could not reach; Achilles, with his arrows; Icarus, with his waxen wings, flying too near the sun; the Centaurs, half-man and half-beast; Orpheus, with his lyre; Atlas, with the world on his back—all these and more have helped literature, from the graduate's speech on commencement day to Rufus Choate's eulogium on Daniel Webster at Dartmouth. Tragedy and comedy were born in the festivals of Dionysius at Athens. The lyric and elegiac and epic poetry of Greece 500 years before Christ has its echoes in the Tennysons, Longfellows and Bryants of 1860 and 1900 years after Christ. There is not an effective pulpit or editorial chair or professor's room or cultured parlor or intelligent farmhouse to-day in America or Europe that could not appropriately employ Paul's ejaculation and say, "I am debtor to the Greeks."

The fact is this—Paul had got much of his oratorical power of expression from the Greeks. That he had studied their literature was evident when, standing in the presence of an audience of Greek scholars on Mars' hill, which overlooks Athens, he dared to quote from one of their own Greek poets, either Cleanthus or Aratus, declaring, "As certain also of your own poets have said, 'For we are also his offspring.'" And he made accurate quotation, Cleanthus, one of the poets, having written:

For we thine offspring are. All things that creep
Are but the echo of the voice divine.

And Aratus, one of their own poets, had written:

Doth care perplex? Is lowering danger nigh?
We are his offspring, and to Jove we fly.

It was rather a risky thing for Paul to attempt to quote extemporaneously from a poem in a language foreign to his and before Greek scholars, but Paul did it without stammering and then acknowledged before the most distinguished audience on the planet his indebtedness to the Greeks, crying out in his oration, "As one of your own poets has said."

Furthermore, all the civilized world, like Paul, is indebted to the Greeks for architecture. The world before the time of the Greeks had built monoliths, obelisks, cromlechs, sphinxes and pyramids, but they were mostly monumental, to the dead whom they failed to memorialize. We are not certain, even, of the names of those in whose commemoration the pyramids were built. But Greek architecture did most for the living. Ignoring Egyptian precedents and borrowing nothing from other nations, Greek architecture carved its own columns, set its own pediments, adjusted its own entablatures, rounded its own moldings and carried out as never before the three qualities of right building, called by an old author "firmitas, utilitas, venustas"—namely, firmness, usefulness, beauty.

But there is another art in my mind—the most fascinating, elevating and inspiring of all arts and the nearest to the divine—for which all the world owes a debt to the Hellenes that will never be paid. I mean sculpture. At least 650 years before Christ the Greeks perpetuated the human face and form in terra cotta and marble. What a blessing to the human family that men and women, mightily useful, who could live only within a century may be perpetuated for five or six or ten centuries? How I wish that some sculptor contemporaneous with Christ could have put His matchless form in marble! But for every grand and exquisite statue of Martin Luther, of John Knox, of William Penn, of Thomas Chalmers, of Wellington, of Lafayette, of any of the great statesmen or emancipators or conquerors who adorn your parks or fill the niches of your academies, you are debtors to the Greeks. They covered the Acropolis, they glorified the temples, they adorned the cemeteries with statues, some in cedar, some in ivory, some in silver, some in gold, some in size diminutive and some in size colossal. Thanks to Phidias, who worked in stone; to Clearchus, who worked in bronze; to Doutas, who worked in gold, and to all ancient chisels of commemoration! Do you not realize that for many of the wonders of sculpture we are debtors to the Greeks?

Yea, for the science of medicine, the great art of healing, we must thank the Greeks. There is the immortal Greek doctor, Hippocrates, who first opened the door for disease to go out and health to come in. He first set forth the importance of cleanliness and sleep, making the patient before treatment to be washed and take slumber on the hide of a sacrifice beast. He first discovered the importance of thorough prognosis and diagnosis. He formulated the famous oath of Hippocrates which is taken by physicians of our day. He emancipated medicine from superstition, empiricism and priestcraft. He was the father of all the infirmaries, hospitals and medical colleges of the last twenty-three centuries.

Furthermore, all the world is obligated to Hellas more than it can ever pay for its heroics in the cause of liberty and right. United Europe to-day had not better think that the Greeks will not fight. There may be fallings back and vacillations and temporary defeat, but if Greece is right all Europe cannot put her down. The other nations before they open the portholes of their men-of-war against that small kingdom had better read of the battle of Marathon, where 10,000 Athenians, led on by Miltiades, triumphed over 100,000 of their enemies. At that time, in Greek council of war, five generals were for beginning the battle and five were against it. Callimachus presided at the council of war, had the deciding vote, and Miltiades addressed him, saying:

"It now rests with you, Callimachus, either to enslave Athens, or, by insuring her freedom, to win yourself an immortality of fame, for never since the Athenians were a people were they in such danger as they are in at this moment. If they bow the knee to these Medes, they are to be given up to Hippias, and you know what they will then have to suffer, but if Athens comes victorious out of this contest she has it in her power to become the first city of Greece. Your vote is to decide whether we are to join battle or not. If we do not bring on a battle presently, some factious intrigue will disunite the Athenians, and the city will be betrayed to the Medes, but if we fight before there is anything rotten in the state of Athens I believe that, provided the gods will give fair field and no favor, we are able to get the best of it in the engagement."

That won the vote of Callimachus, and soon the battle opened, and in full run the men of Miltiades fell upon the Persian hosts, shouting: "Oh, sons of Greece! Strike for the freedom of your country! Strike for the freedom of your children and your wives, for the shrines of your fathers' gods and for the sepulchers of your sires! All, all are now staked on the strife!" While only 192 Greeks fell, 6400 Persians lay dead upon the field, and many of the Asiatic hosts who took to the war vessels in the harbor were consumed in the shipping. Persian oppression was rebuked, Grecian liberty was achieved, the cause of civilization was advanced, and the western world and all nations have felt the heroics. Had there been no Miltiades there might have been no Washington.

Also at Thermopylæ 300 Greeks, along a road only wide enough for a wheel track between a mountain and a marsh, died rather than surrender. Had there been no Thermopylæ there might have been no Bunker Hill. English Magna Charta and Declaration of American Independence and the song of Robert Burns, entitled "A Man's a Man For a' That," were only the long continued reverberation of what was said and done twenty centuries before in that little kingdom that the Powers of Europe are now imposing upon. Greece having again and again shown that ten men in the right are stronger than 100 men in the wrong, the heroics of Leonidas and Aristides and Themistocles will not cease their mission until the last man on earth is as free as God made him. There is not on either side of the Atlantic to-day a republic that cannot truthfully employ the words of the text and say, "I am debtor to the Greeks."

But now comes the practical question, How can we pay that debt or a part of it? For we cannot pay more than ten per cent. of that debt in which Paul acknowledged himself a bankrupt. By praying Almighty God that He help Greece in its present war with Mohammedanism and the concerted empires of Europe. I know her queen, a noble, Christian woman, her face the throne of all beneficence and loveliness, her life an example of noble wifehood and motherhood. God help those palaces in these days of awful exigency! Our American Senate did well the other day when in the capitol building which owes to Greece its columnar impressiveness they passed a hearty resolution of sympathy for that nation. Would that all who have potent words that can be heard in Europe would utter them now, when they are so much needed! Let us repeat to them in English what they centuries ago declared to the world in Greek. "Blessed are those who are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

Another way of partly paying our debt to the Greeks is by higher appreciation of the learning and self sacrifice of the men who in our own land stand for all that the ancient Greeks stood. While here and there one comes to public approval and reward, the most of them live in privation or on salary disgracefully small. The scholars, the archæologists, the artists, the literati—most of them live up three or four flights of stairs and by small windows that do not let in the full sunlight. You pass them every day in your streets without any recognition. The world calls them "bookworms" or "Dr. Dryasdust," but if there had been no bookworms or dry doctors of law and science and theology there would have been no Apocalyptic angel. They are the Greeks of our country and time, and your obligation to them is infinite.

But there is a better way to pay them, and that is by their personal salvation, which will never come to them through books or through learned presentation, because in literature and intellectual realms they are masters. They can outargue, outquote, outdogmatize you. Not through the gate of the head, but through the gate of the heart, you may capture them. When men of learning and might are brought to God, they are brought by simplest story of what religion can do for a soul. They have lost children. Oh, tell them how Christ comforted you when you lost your bright boy or blue eyed girl! They have found life a struggle. Oh, tell them how Christ has helped you all the way through! They are in bewilderment. Oh, tell them with how many hands of joy heaven beckons you upward! "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war," but when a warm hearted Christian meets a man who needs pardon and sympathy and comfort and eternal life then comes victory. If you can, by some incident of self sacrifice, bring to such scholarly men and women what Christ has done for their eternal rescue, you may bring them in. Where Demosthenic eloquence and Homeric imagery would fail, a kindly heart throb may succeed. A gentleman of this city sends me the statement of what occurred a few days ago among the mines of British Columbia. It seems that Frank Conson and Jem Smith were down in the narrow shaft of a mine. They had loaded an iron bucket with coal, and Jim Hemsworth, standing above ground, was hauling the bucket up by windlass, when the windlass broke, and the loaded bucket was descending upon the two miners. Then Jim Hemsworth, seeing what must be certain death to the miners beneath, threw himself against the cogs of the whirling windlass, and, though his flesh was torn and his bones were broken, he stopped the whirling windlass and arrested the descending bucket and saved the lives of the miners beneath. The superintendent of the mine flew to the rescue and blocked the machinery. When Jim Hemsworth's bleeding and broken body was put on a litter and carried homeward and some one exclaimed, "Jim, this is awful!" he replied, "Oh, what's the difference so long as I saved the boys?"

What an illustration it was of suffering for others, and what a text from which to illustrate the behavior of our Christ, limping and lacerated and broken and torn and crushed in the work of stopping the descending ruin that would have destroyed our souls! Try such a scene of vicarious suffering as this on that man capable of overthrowing all your arguments for the truth, and he will sit down and weep. Draw your illustrations from the classics, and it is to him an old story, but Leyden jars and electric batteries and telescopes and Greek drama will all surrender to the story of Jim Hemsworth's "Oh, what's the difference so long as I saved the boys?"

Then, if your illustration of Christ's self-sacrifice, drawn from some scene of to-day, and your story of what Christ has done for you do not quite fetch him into the right way, just say to him, "Professor—doctor—judge, why was it that Paul declared he was a debtor to the Greeks?" And ask your learned friend to take the Greek Testament and translate for you, in his own way, from Greek into English, the splendid peroration of Paul's sermon on Mars' hill, under the power of which the scholarly Dionysius surrendered—namely, "The times of this ignorance God winked at, but now commandeth all men everywhere to repent, because He hath appointed a day in which He will judge the world in righteousness, by that man whom he hath ordained, whereof He hath given assurance unto all men, in that He hath raised him from the dead." By the time he has got through the translation from the Greek I think you will see his lip tremble, and there will come a pallor on his face like the pallor on the sky at daybreak. By the eternal salvation of that scholar, that great thinker, that splendid man, you will have done something to help pay your indebtedness to the Greeks. And now to God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost be honor and glory and dominion and victory and song, world without end. Amen.

IT HAS COST SEVEN MILLIONS.

Baltimore and Ohio Receivers Issue a Statement of Cost of Improvements.

Within the past few days the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have prepared a statement of expenditures from March 1st, 1896, to February 1st, 1897, for additions to the plant, equipment of the road and betterments made thereon. From this statement it is learned that a total of almost seven millions of dollars have been spent for locomotives, passenger and freight equipment, extraordinary repairs to equipment and expenditures made by the Engineering Department in the way of improvements to the maintenance of way, structures, terminals, and the construction of new alignments and miscellaneous improvements. It is shown that the betterments to locomotives amount to $18,000; the new equipment, which includes new dining cars and other passenger cars and betterments, amounts to $86,000; the new freight cars built by the road, and the repairs to those already in service, amounted to $147,000, the total being something over $250,000. The 5000 new freight cars and the seventy-five locomotives which were added to the equipment last summer cost about $3,300,000 in round numbers. The extraordinary repairs to locomotives, passenger equipment and freight equipment aggregate $1,348,000; the total expenditures in the Motive Department being within a few thousands of five millions.

A MONSTER LOBSTER.

He Weighs 30 Pounds, is 4 Feet Long, and is Called Fitzsimmons.

The Aquarium at New York City is in possession of the largest lobster ever brought into port. It is of the male gender, weighs thirty pounds, and is a native of the waters of Sandy Hook, N. J. The sailors of the schooner Becker caught the monster and sold it to a firm of fish dealers in Fulton Market. The Superintendent of the Aquarium bought the fish for $10.

Fitzsimmons is the name that Mr. Lobster has been given. He will occupy a tank all to himself at the Aquarium. He is said to be 100 years old. Fitzsimmons is four feet in length and has a proportionate chest measurement.

Telephone $1 a Year.

Since the granting of the franchise by Wellsville, N. Y., to the Genese Telephone Company the New York and Pennsylvania Telephone and Telegraph Company has declared war and has cut the rates to $1 per year for use of instruments, with the privilege of talking free to eight points on the same wire, and a charge of five cents per call to any other point within the limits of the village, with the old rate outside to other villages.

THE LABOR WORLD

Bakers have 200 unions.

Mexico has women street cleaners.

The United States have 3,000,000 working women.

Erie (N. Y.) unions will hold eight-hour meetings on May 1.

A Jackson (Mich.) cycle works only employs married men.

Hamilton (Ontario) policemen's suits must bear the union label

Last year the Iron Molder's Union paid $40,000 in sick benefits.

Boston cigar makers will be assessed $3 each for the unemployed.

The bottlers of New York City have organized a protective association.

Fall River (Mass.) spinners have returned to work. Grievances will be adjusted.

Collections for the idle were taken up in Detroit (Mich.) churches on a recent Sunday.

Fall River (Mass.) barbers will open two free shops in order to abolish non-union houses.

California labor exchanges will build houses for their members. A brick kiln has been secured.

Victoria, Australia, has adopted a law fixing the lowest wages that may be paid to workmen in factories.

Carpenters' Union 464, of New York City, indorsed the movement for the Saturday half holiday and $4 a day.

Woolen mills in Providence, R. I., and in Rockville, Conn., have started up with a schedule of increased time.

Mrs. Cora Curran, of Concord, Ky., is a paper-hanger of such skill that she has won the praise of the townspeople.

Cleveland, Ohio, will spend $2,000,000 on public improvements this year, and sewer work alone will employ 5000 men.

The National Convention of bridge and iron workers voted against affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

In 1894 the sum of $1,500,000 was given by 418 English unions to members sick and disabled by accident. Superannuated members received $700,000.

George Peabody's donation of $2,500,000 for London workingmen's houses has increased to $6,000,000 in the twenty-four years since his death.

Indiana's Governor signed the bill fixing three cents as car fare in Indianapolis. Employes were told wages would have to be cut forty per cent., and they opposed the measure.

Rome observed Lent perforce this year, as the pork butchers and sausage makers joined the butchers' strike. The Italian Government tried to provide some meat by having cattle killed and cut up by soldiers.

The tin, sheet iron and cornice workers of St. Paul, Minn., have a nine-hour work day, and a scale of twenty-two and a half cents an hour, or about $12 a week, while non-unionists in this craft work ten hours a day at $9 a week.

For the first time in seventeen years all the Judges of England are about to meet in the House of Lords to decide what constitutes intimidation in labor cases, the Law Lords of the House having divided equally in a recent case sent up to them.

CYCLING NOTES.

The French Touring Club has 50,000 members.

A bill for the taxation of bicycles has been defeated in the Vermont Legislature.

Soap and water are fine things for soiled cork grips, and although the remedy is very simply, thousands of riders have yet to discover it.

It is estimated that a bicylist can trave over fifteen miles of good road on his wheel with less exertion than he can walk four miles on foot.

Riding after dark for pleasure is forbidden in Japan. An English writer objects to such restrictions, but forgets that a cycle cannot be ridden after 12 m. in London's parks.

Bicycling seems to have a beneficial effect on British art. A critic of a recent exhibition states that "owing, perhaps, to the rage for cycling, the amateur works are less numerous than usual this year, and smaller in size."

The transverse arrangement of a series of metallic strips between the interior of the air chamber and the thread of the tire, in connection with a silk cord along the edges of the strips, is the subject of a recent patent in non-puncturable bicycle tires.

Here is a hint which will prove most useful to novices when replacing the chain of their bicycles: Bring both ends together on the top of front chain wheel, and it can easily be held in this position while the rivet is being secured. See that the little nut is carefully screwed home.

To show what a bicycle can be put to and what a cyclist can accomplish, it is stated that a young Australian recently rode from Coolgardie, in Australia, across the big deserts to Soclaide, most of the route consisting of waterless stretches of hundreds of miles in length.

A machine has been invented for measuring cyclists for bicycles. All particulars as to reach of arms and leg, size of foot, etc., are most carefully noted, and there is consequently no necessity for one upon receiving the machine being bothered to adjust it, and repeat the experiment until comfort is obtained, that being at once assured.

A convertible tandem is one of the novelties of the year. A novelty coupling and hinge make it possible to change a double diamond into a drop-frame front and diamond rear, or the diamond front and drop rear, or a double drop frame. By removing the central portion it can be made into a single bicycle, and this can be made either diamond or drop, at will.

A point of advantage to cyclists is found in a new pump connection which is said to fit all pumps, the manufacturers having adopted the standard thread. The gain in this direction is that if one is out without a pump, and the tire becomes deflated, any ordinary pump may be used. It is very rarely, indeed, that a wheelman gets any distance without meeting some one who has a kit.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Mayor Strong, of New York City, has just celebrated his seventieth birthday.

Mr. Wellington, the new Republican Senator from Maryland, who is forty-five, began life as an errand boy of twelve in a canal store in Cumberland.

Frank A. Vanderlip, the Private Secretary of Secretary Gage, is a careful student of finance. He was for some time the financial editor of the Chicago Tribune.

The Governor of Minnesota, the State Superintendent of Public Institution and several of the State Senators of that State are natives of New Hampshire.

It is announced that the Baroness de Hirsch has decided to give the sum of $1,800,000 to be used for the advancement of the Hebrew people in the United States.

Premier Salisbury may be made a duke in this, Queen Victoria's sexagesimal year. Sir Edmund Munson, the new British Embassador to Paris, will soon be made a peer.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The State Department invited all maritime nations to send war ships to New York to participate in the dedication of the Grant tomb.

Secretary Gage told a committee from the Indianapolis Conference that Congress ought to authorize and the President to appoint a monetary commission at once.

The House disposed of five pages of the Dingley bill, leaving 148 pages for the remaining three sessions before the final vote will be taken. Several committee amendments were adopted.

Attorney-General McKenna has ordered an appeal taken to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals at New York in favor of the Joint Traffic Association.

Saloon keepers of Washington, who keep bottled cocktails on their shelves for sale, must, in future, according to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, pay a rectifier's license of $100 a year.

Ferdinand Eidman was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the New York District.

The dissenting opinion of Justice White in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case was made public.

General debate on the Tariff bill ended, and speeches will be limited to five minutes.

Edward J. Ivory has sent a memorial to Secretary Sherman asking that $100,000 damages be demanded from the British Government for his recent incarceration in an English prison.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee decided to transfer books and scientific apparatus to the free list.

Domestic.

William T. Adams, famous as "Oliver Optic," the writer of stories for boys and girls, died in Dorchester, Mass. He was seventy-five years old, and was a teacher in public schools for twenty years before he wrote his first book.

A double drowning happened at McKee's Rocks, a suburb of Pittsburg, Penn., when Willie Dewalt, five years old, and Elmer, his brother, ten years of age, were carried off by the swollen Chartiers Creek to almost instant death. The little fellows, on their way home from Sunday-school, stopped to play on the creek bank.

Latimer E. Jones, who has been wanted for ten years on nineteen indictments charging him with forgery to the amount of $150,000, arrived at New York from England in charge of a detective.

The coal field of Jackson County, Ohio, has been sold to a London syndicate for $4,000,000.

Benjamin H. Bevan, aged twelve years, one of the eight boys bitten at Scranton, Penn., by a mad dog three weeks ago, died from hydrophobia.

Colonel A. C. Tyler's house at New London, Conn., "The Elms," was destroyed with its contents, the total loss being about $300,000.

At Amesbury, Mass., the carriage business is on the increase, and large shipments have been made in the past few days.

Yale won in the debate at Cambridge, Mass., in which Harvard was the other participant.

Three workmen were blown to atoms and several others were injured by an explosion at the Repauno Nitro-Glycerine Works, on the Delaware River front, below Lincoln Park, N. J. The dead are: Thompson Stiles, of Woodstown, N. J.; Charles Wright, of Paulsborough, N. J.; David Hamilton, of Paulsborough, N. J.

Counsel representing Western railroads were in conference in Chicago over the Supreme Court's Trans-Missouri decision; the opinion reached was that all railway ratemaking associations are outlawed by the decision of the Court.

The Upper Hudson River is blocked by a gorge of ice and logs three miles long and from twenty to forty feet high. This mighty jam begins a mile above Stony Creek and extends quite a distance up the river.

Claus Doscher, one of the original organizers of the Sugar Trust, has announced his intention of building a large refinery in Long Island City to compete with it, and the Sugar Trust has retaliated by discharging his three sons and his brother, who were in its employ.

Lyman Epps, one of the colored slaves taken from the South to North Elba, N. Y., by John Brown, died March 24 in that village.

The state of the mud in Central Illinois has caused a complete stagnation in the grain trade there. It is nearly a month since any corn has been brought in.

John Patton, Chief Engineer and Supervisor of the Monongahela River Railroad, was instantly killed at Clarksburg, W. Va. He stepped from a train on his own road in front of a Baltimore and Ohio flyer. His head was crushed and a leg cut off.

A sawmill boiler at Hartville, S. C., exploded, killing Engineer Carter and his wife, who had brought him his dinner. The mill was demolished.

The jury in the case of Dr. Joseph J. Luis, who has been on trial in the United States Court at Baltimore, Md., on the charge of having conspired with General Carlos Roloff to send a filibustering expedition to Cuba in July, 1895, on the steamer James Woodall, returned a verdict of guilty.

The Colorado General Assembly has declared there shall be no more capital punishment in the State of Colorado. Representative Engley's bill, which passed the House some time ago, to the surprise of nearly every one, passed the Senate on third reading.

The New Hampshire Legislature has been prorogued until the last Wednesday of December, 1898.

As the result of an old quarrel between Jacob Leeds and Blanchard Thomas, at La Paz, Ind., Thomas was shot and instantly killed by Leeds, after the latter had been fatally cut by a knife in the hands of Thomas.

Judge Kean, of the Superior Court of the State of Washington, has decided that over fifty persons, who have secured divorces in that State during the last three years, are bigamists.

A new political party was launched in Lincoln, Neb., to be called "Free Silver Republicans of Nebraska."

Sixteen apprentice boys deserted at San Diego, Cal., from the United States gunboat Adams in two days. The officers say that different tactics in training the boys must be pursued, or wholesale desertion in every port will result. An officer went ashore in a launch with a crew of eleven apprentices. When he returned to the launch all the boys were missing, and he had to hire a boatman to take him back to the ship.

Because of the Supreme Court's Trans-Missouri decision, several Western railroads withdrew from traffic associations.

A severe storm struck Chicago, accompanied by snow and high wind, and soon assumed the proportions of a blizzard. Railroad and street car traffic was seriously interfered with. Reports indicated the storm general throughout the northern part of Illinois and portions of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

SHORTHAND CONFIDENCES.

Two Stenographers Exchange Stories as to the Blunders They Have Made.

From the Chicago Dispatch.

They were both old-time stenographers, employed somewhere by the week, but the consciousness of being able, at will, to produce pages of hen's tracks which only they could decipher—and sometimes even they failed to do so—invested them with a feeling of intense superiority to the rest of mankind.

But this normal feeling was for the moment usurped by one of humility, as they sat on the sofa, the light turned gently down, and the soft radiance of the flickering jet in the street alone illuminating the apartment. It was an hour for confession and he paved the way by saying:

"The first job I ever struck I lost through carelessness. My employer dictated a letter to a client asking him to meet him at a hotel called the Seven Ravens. I wrote it out the Seven Elephants.

"A wholesale chemist was my first employer, she murmured. "He used to keep a diary. One day he dictated to me the fatal words: 'Bought a carload of sulphuric acid. Quite a good day's business.'

"How did you transcribe it?, he inquired eagerly, for he had registered a vow in his inmost soul that he would never marry a perfect idiot.

"I didn't get it quite right. 'Bought a carboy of sulphuric acid. Good God! It's poisonous.

He moved a little way from her, but remembered his own early struggles and edged back again.

"Dearest, he whispered, "do you remember the convention which nominated Garfield?

She thought he was trying to find out how old she was, but curiosity got the better of discretion, and she confessed to a dim memory of that occasion.

"I was hired then to report the speeches. A New Yorker got up and said the dissensions among their opponents were very timely, for they bid fair to create a break in the ranks of the Democratic party.

"Oh, tell me, cried the fair girl, with a sudden accession of interest, "how did you get it?

His head fell on his breast.

"I cannot. I dare not tell you.

Rising, she turned the lamp down still lower.

"This man said the dissensions among their opponents bid fair to create a break in the ranks of the Democratic party?

"He did! And I transcribed it 'pants of the Democratic party,' and what is more, it was printed in the papers that way the very next morning."

Talk That Was Not Cheap.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

A Rochester manufacturer dropped into a long-distance telephone office yesterday afternoon and told the young woman in charge that he wished to talk to New York. Thereupon he was promptly connected and at once proceeded to talk. He talked quite a little while. Then he had an afterthought and talked again. Then the man in New York thought of something and the Rochester man talked some more. Outside the booth two men were pacing the floor, one of whom wished to have his canal boats lying in the slips at Buffalo painted, and the other was anxious to reach the head of the great salt industry of Syracuse. They paced with more or less patience while the Rochester man talked. At last the door opened and the talker emerged.

"How much do I owe?" he asked of the girl in charge.

"Are you aware," she said, "that you have been in the booth for some time?"

"Oh, yes," he said. "I suppose your regular charge for New York is three dollars and a half?"

"Yes," she said in a business-like way, "three dollars and fifty cents for five minutes. Your bill is twenty-five dollars and ninety cents."

Men Wanted.

The great need of this age is men; men who are not for sale; who will not truckle to wealth nor power, but stand up for right every time; men who are honest—sound from centre to circumference—true to the heart's core—whom wealth cannot lure nor poverty drive from the path of duty; men who cannot be bought nor sold, coaxed nor flattered, cajoled nor driven from acting and maintaining what is right and just; men who will condemn wrong in high or low places—in friend or foe—in himself as well as others—men who are fearless in the cause of truth, who will stand firm "though the heavens fall" and face death like the Roman sentinel at the gates of Pompeii; men who will stand up for principle at all times and under all circumstances—men who can tell the truth and look the world and the devil square in the eye—who neither run nor flinch in the conflict for truth—men who can have courage without shouting it, who know their message and dare tell it, whether popular or unpopular—who are the same every day, and have as much religion each day in the week as they have on Sunday, and do the right for the sake of right; men who are not too lazy to work nor too proud to be poor, and want nothing but what they are entitled to; men who care more for right than for riches; men who dare call things by their right names and face a multitude in a righteous cause—men who dare to do right and fear to do wrong; men who endeavor to make the world better by their existence, whose love of God is shown through love of man; men who dare to live up to their honest conviction whether it be popular or not, and who dare to do right even if they are opposed by a multitude of foes.

For Housewives to Try.

Try hanging brooms in the cellarway to keep them soft and pliant.

Try taking the tea-kettle from the fire the moment it boils if the water is to be used for cooking purposes.

Try filtering impure water through charcoal in order to render it pure.

Try keeping lemons in water until they are wanted for use and they will be improved.

Try wrapping cutlery in coarse brown paper to keep it from rusting.

Try setting a pan of hot water in the oven if it seems too hot after a cake is put in; it will prevent scorching.

Try saving every scrap of tissue paper that comes into the house, for wiping looking glasses. It gives a peculiar lustre to the glass.

Try spirits of turpentine for removing ink spots from clothing.

Try wrapping a baked potato in a towel as it is done, and press slightly until it bursts open, and it will be sure to be mealy.

Try taking out the grease spots from wall paper with a piece of blotting paper and a hot flat iron.

It is the greatest delusion in the world for a boy to get the idea that his life is of no consequence, and that the character of it will not be noticed. A manly, truthful boy will shine like a star in a community. A boy may possess as much of noble character as a man. He may so speak and so live the truth that there shall be no discount on his word.

Some people are so inquisitive that they even want to know how there can be such a thing as a home for the homeless and a friend for the friendless.

From Cripple Creek.

After the big fire in Cripple Creek, I took a very severe cold and tried many remedies without help, the cold only becoming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cough and cold left me, and in this high attitude it takes a meritorious cough remedy to do any good.—G. B. HENDERSON, editor *Daily Advertiser*. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

After a man passes forty he can get an attack of the blues any time by comparing what he is with what he hoped to be.

Every unmarried man thinks he can manage a woman.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B, O'Conner & Sons.

—A—

SINGLE STANDARD

only is possible, whether as a test of excellence in journalism, or for the measurement of quantities, time or values; and

The Philadelphia Record

after a career of nearly twenty years of uninterrupted growth is justified in claiming that the standard first estrblished by its founders is the one true test of

A Perfect Newspaper.

To publish ALL THE NEWS promptly and succinctly and in the most readable form, without elision or partisan bias; to discuss its significance with frankness, to keep AN OPEN EYE FOR PUBLIC ABUSES, to give besides a complete record of current thought, fancies and discoveries in all departments of human activity in its DAILY EDITIONS of from 10 to 14 Pages, and to provide the whole for its patrons at the nominal price of one cent—that was from the outset, and will continue to be the aim of "THE RECORD."

The Pioneer

one cent morning newspaper in the United States. "The Record still Leads Where Others Follow.

Witness its unrivaled average daily circulation exceeding 160,000 copies, and an average exceeding 129,000 copies for its Sunday editions, while imitations of its plan of publication in every important city of the country testify to the truth of the assertion that in the quantity of its contents, and in the price at which it is sold "The Record" has established the standard by which excellence in journalism must be measured.

The Daily Edition

of "The Record will be sent by mail to any address for $3.00 per year or 25 cents per month.

The Daily and Sunday

editions together, which will give its readers the best and freshest information of all that is going on in the world every day in the year, including holidays, will be sent for $4.00 a year or 35 cents per month.

Address,

The Record Publishing Company,
Record Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

It is Written

Business Success depends largely on quality of goods sold. DURABILITY is a feature that commends itself to all.

Horse Blankets.

Why not then buy the 5-A Bias Girth Horse Blanket we sell for less than you pay for inferior grades.

Horse Shoes.

This is the season of the year when you most need Horse Shoes. We have them in all sizes at lowest prices. Also full line of

Dry Goods,	Hardware,
Notions,	Tinware,
Groceries,	Stove Pipe,
Felt Boots,	Rubber Shoes, &c.

We solicit your trade and pledge our integrity and most considerate attention to the wants of our patrons.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

OUR BUSINESS DON'T NEED A TONIC

WE carry the finest and most varied stock of Merchandise in Mapleton, and believe in fair dealing between seller and buyer, which explains our success. If you need

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods

we have a new and complete line. If you want

Dry Goods,
Satines,
Wool Challies,
White Goods, Etc.,

we have them, and very cheap, too.

Our line of Hats is complete. Latest styles in

Men's Stiff Hats,
Soft Hats,
Straw Hats,

too, we have. Every one NEW—just came in.

SHOES, SHOES!

If you can't get the kind you want from us you can't get them in Mapleton.

Come and se.

JNO. G. GILLAM.

Mapleton Depot, - - - Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTER, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

Extravagance

may lie in paying too much for a thing, or in paying too little. If you buy Dry Goods for less than we ask, you'll not get as good quality—that's poor economy. If you pay more, you pay too much, because we sell the best there is for the money. We have a nice assortment for your inspection, including Storm Serge, Cheviot, Hop Sacking, Henrietta, Cashmere, Plaids, Cloth and the finest assortment of Muslins we ever had.

We give prices on a few things:

Muslin,	5, 6, 6½, 7 and 8c.
Medicated red flannel, good quality,	20c.
Heavy Empress flannel,	7, 8 and 10c.
Shaker flannel,	7, 8 and 12c.
Heavy shirting,	10 to 12c.
Extra heavy blue Denim, for overalls,	12c.
Ticking,	12 to 18c.
Navy blue flannel,	20c.
Fine bleached table Damask,	30c.
Fast color, red " "	30c.
Men's underwear, per suit,	70c to $1.00.
Overalls,	35, 50 and 60c.
Men's odd pants,	$1.00 worth $1.25.

GROCERIES and HARDWARE.

A common expression of the people is, "If you can't get what you want at J. O. Heaton's Store you don't need to go elsewhere." Evidence that our lines are complete.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

OYSTERS and FRUIT CAKES

Our Fruit Cake is carefully baked and all fruit used is picked and cleaned by ourselves.

Best salt water Shell Oysters always on hand. Also, a fine line of pure candies.

GEO. W. FISHER,

Penn Street Bakery and Restaurant,

Huntingdon, Penn'a.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,

DENTIST,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

☞Office on Main street.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Diseases of women and children a specialty. I am prepared at all times for country practice.

☞Office on Main street, opposite depot.

JOHN C. GARRETT,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

MAPLETON DEPOT, PENN'A.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Special attention will be given to collections. 8-18-95.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. R. SIMPSON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,

IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.

☞Call at office, or send for circulars.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,

—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

☞Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, - - - - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail. $8 a year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.